WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 189 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms early. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

101, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Out door meals supplied. Special rates for month by residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep. p. two
Chichibu Maru	D Asahiwa	5845	2ndOct	16thOct
Kinugasa Maru	Y Matenda	3807	23rd Oct.	25 „
Kinai Maru	M. Furahashi	6993	27nd„	4thNov
Kinai Maru	S Oshisi	3817	17Nov	29th „

This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date about 1921.	Steamer	Tons.
15th October	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	CHINA	7,952
29th „	MALWA *	10,941
5th. November	DELTA	8,097
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „	DEVANHA	8,092
26th „	NARKUNDA *	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „	MOREA	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,346
7th January 1922	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA *	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT +	7.94
11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT + Through steamer from China

P AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

About 1921	Steamer	Tons
14th November	MANDALA	8,246
28th „	NEVASA	9,071

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

About 1921	Steamer	—
21st October	MANTUA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November	NALDERA	
30th December 1922	MALWA	
27th January	NARKUNDA	
24th February	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about 1922	Steamers	—
14th October	LHASA	Karachi direct.
19th „	TAROBA	East and South Africa.
10th „	LINGA	Karachi ports
10th „	VARELA	Bushire and Busreh.
13th „	BAMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf
13th „	VARSOVA	Karachi and Busreh.

SAILINGS TO COASTPORTS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

12th October	SANGOLA	Calicut, Cochin, Alleppay and Rangoon.

Only limited saloon accommodation is available

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	11th Octr.	21st Octr.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	13th Octr.	23rd Octr
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th „	23rd Nov
Malay Maru	Y Saito	18th Nov.	30th „

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	66,60,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

YOUR CHILD
GETS.
Rs. 3405

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.

Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay

5%

interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you 10.00 in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.

ILLUSTRATION.
Rs. 10 to open account

10.990	Deposit	2077.72	18th Year
.50	Interst	180.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	112.88	Intrest
20.	Deposit	2370.60	19th Year
1.52	Intrest	190.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	128.03	Intrest
30.	Deposit	2688.63	20th Year
3.10	Intrest	200.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	144.44	Intrest
40.	Deposit	3033.07	21st Year
5.26	Intrest	210.	Deposit
110.38	4th Year	162.15	Interest
50.	Deposit	3405.22	Total
8.01	Intrest		
168.39	5th Year		

and so on

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405. For full Particulars write to
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 280,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
J. Gromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
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A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchase and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1297.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Nazzari, Mokasna, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,95,200
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	29,15,891	15 2
Reserve Funds	15,80,851	15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 1,53,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,200,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
[illegible]	[illegible]	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CREIGHTON,
Manager.
Bankers Hall, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.
HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building.
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium. India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
903 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Chief of Agents, D. SEN & Co., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta. or The Secretary, 303, Bow Bazar, Street, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules
GAJANAN SADANAND
Secretary and

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED CLERKS, thorough knowledge of Book-keeping essential. Apply Post Box No. 2061.
A R1575

WANTED—COMPOUNDERS—Senior and Junior. Apply personally to KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road.
A R1576

WANTED—AN ACCOUNTANT, knowing how to organise accounts. Apply to MANAGER, Mooraj Transport Co., Talegaon.
A R1599

WANTED— An ASSISTANT SOLICITOR Apply Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO., Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort.
A R1611

WANTED—EXPERT ENGRAVERS and DIE SINKERS. Apply to THE GENERAL MANAGER, The Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.
A C10961

WANTED—2ND ENGINEER with Board of Trade Marine certificate for Coasting Steamers. Pay Rs. 400 finds himself, must be sober. Apply to Box No. 7295. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1598

WANTED—GENERAL CLERK, knowing Typewriting, salary Rs. 50 per month, according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1595

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST, start of Rs. 45—50 for a good man with prospects. Apply personally with testimonials to THE BOMBAY EXPORT IMPORT & MFG. CO., LTD., 7a, Fort Street, Fort, opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
A R1609

WANTED—Two MATRICS or UNDER-GRADUATES on Rs. 40—2—50 plus house rent allowance of Rs. 5 per month to work as assistant teachers in the Anglo-Vernacular School. Applications with testimonials stating age and qualifications should be sent on or before 10-10-21, to L. T. CREADO, Chairman, S. C., Kurla Municipality.
A R1590

WANTED—ONE MOTOR MECHANIC, to join immediately, must be Ford specialist, and expert in repairs of Motor Cycles and other Cars. Permanent post with prospects. Must be able to take independent charge of repair Workshop and control labour. Good pay to a suitable man. Apply with testimonials and pay required to Messrs. STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Nasik City.
A R1170

WANTED—(1) An ACCOUNTANT and CASHIER, who can furnish a security of Rs. 500 either in cash, or in Bank receipt. Pay Rs. 60—75 according to qualifications; (2) One OFFICE CLERK, well-up in English, and who knows typewriting, pay Rs. 50; (3) Three MUNSHIS and two OFFICE-PEONS, who have previously worked with some contractor; Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to BISHAMBERNATH KAPOOR and Co., KALYAN.
A R1531

WANTED.—One competent ENGINEER to undertake charge of erection and working of Sugar Factory Machinery. Only those holding 1st Class Bombay Boiler certificates and having considerable experience of machinery with some knowledge of Electrical Engineering need apply. Those having Sugar Factory experience preferred, salary according to qualifications. Also one WORK SHOP FOREMAN to take charge of the Work Shop of a Sugar Factory, must have sufficient experience and ability to undertake all routine repair work, salary Rs. 150 with prospects. Applicants must be able to join by beginning of December, 1921. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—THE MANAGING AGENTS, THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR CO., LTD., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R10912

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TWO OFFICE ROOMS, Top Floor, with Lift, Apollo Street, Rs. 40 each. Apply DIGAN, 187, Hornby Road.
C R1594

TO LET—ROOMS for office purposes in the vicinity of Apollo St., Fort. Rents moderate. Imediate occuvation. Apply Box No. 7298, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R16.0

TO LET for Vegetarian Hindoos, nice flats, also motor garages, opposite Gamdevi Temple. See the owner at premises between 5 to 6 p.m. or VALLJEE'S SHAMJI SHOP, Mulji Jetha Market.
C R1568

BUNGALOW ON MALABAR HILL, TO LET—At 6, Banganga Road, Near Government House. Ground and three upper floors. Excellent sea-breeze and view. Suitable for rich Hindu family. Apply to:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
C R1501

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1514

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL.—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—PROPERTIES, situated at Kandawadi, Khetwadi, Jacob Circle, and at Kalbadevi Road. For particulars apply to SHARMAN & CO., 18, Kalbadevi Road, Office hours 11 to 2 p.m. (S. T.) Phone 5287.
R1669

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—2 Harley Davidson MOTOR CYCLES, Solos, strong and durable in perfect running order, Rs. 775. Apply Box No. 7290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1571

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BROUGHAM CARRIAGE. Very slightly used with delightful shade and luxurious lining, fitted with new rubber tyres, by auction at CRAWFORD and Co. Show Room on 17th October, 1921, MONDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
JA R1600

FOR SALE—(1) 5 tons MOTOR TRUCK, John Thorney Croft Co.'s best English make, with Bosch Magneto and Ensign Carburetter. In perfect working order. (2) 4 tons MOTOR TRUCK, Garford Motor Truck Co.'s make, with Bosch Magneto and Zenith Carburettor. In perfect working order. Apply to THE VIRAMGAM ALFRED MILLS CO., LTD., VIRAMGAM.
JA C11026

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—Thirty to fifty B. H. P. OIL ENGINE, in working order, A. C. or C. C. type, Ruston Proctor or Crossley makes preferred. Write Box No. 7287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1552

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASers—One Marshall Sons Horizontal compound condensing drop valve STEAM ENGINE, fitted with Hartnell Governor, 155 H.P., diameter of Flywheel 13 ft. and driven by 7 ropes of 1¼ in. size. Built on steel girdered frame. Also one LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 ft. by 7 ft. Pressure 120 lbs A. K. JHANJHARYA, corner of Grant Road, Old Timber Bazar.
K R1613

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds, Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds, Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties, Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons, Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA AND SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.—The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizag District.
L R1597

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SAPPHIRE and DIAMOND PLATINUM BAR BROACH on Gymkhana Maidan between Waudby Road and Marine Lines Camp, on 7th October. Reward. Communicate Box No. 7293, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R1592

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFLE.—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN and Co., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets for Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
S R1436

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—To undertake all sorts of business regarding properties. Apply to SHARMAN & CO., 18, Kalbadevi Road.
T R1604

"SPLENOX".—An unfailing renowned specific for Malaria, Kala-Azar, and Enlarged Spleen can be had from the Splenox Manufactory, Lucknow. 6 and 12 oz. phials at Rs. 1/8 and 2/4 respectively.
T R1586

AINT Genuine White Zinc English, Special Devali reduction 28 lbs. Keg Rs. 13. Further concession to Trade. Apply WALMER & Co., 11, Hummum St., Next t Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
R 1567

175 RUPEES, Improved Model 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up to date devices. Self Inking, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 220. Secure one early, we have very few left now. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters, possessing all time and labour-saving devices. Lowest prices. We also stock Second-hand and Rebuilt Typewriters of All Makes. Rs. 100 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co. Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4929
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours,	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, Oliver 5	140
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used,	135
Empire 2, latest, very bright,	125
Oliver 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	160
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used	250
Olived 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	225
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 160, 5, 240, Rebuilt	250
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt,	260
Remington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief,	260
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy,	210
Remington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt only,	290
Corona, New, 230, Underwood Portable	300
Best Quality Ribbons, Carb ons etc. Repairs.	220

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Horaby Road Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SPECIAL— Banks, Office, Mills, peons and sepoys' complete clothing and uniform suppliers Apply SHIVLAL KHIMJI & CO., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building.
T R1608

FOR SALE—Portable Steam Engines, Centrifugal and Contractors' Pumps, latest type Wheat Grinding Mills, Balata Belting, etc., etc. Apply Box No. 7236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1437

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7½ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Re. 11. Samples for As. 4. Pattu Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8. Terai, Rs. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Re. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1435

PURE KHADDAR! CHEAP AND DURABLE!—Khaddar is the real National Dress. We supply genuine Khaddar cloth both warp and wept of pure hand-spun yarn. Plain, striped and Khaki coloured Shirtings, thick Coatings, Bed Sheets, Shawls, Dhoties. Upper cloths, Towels, etc., etc., can be had for the lowest prices. Golden opportunity for wholesale buyers. TILAK SWADESHI VASTRALAYA, Bazaar Street, Guntur, Madras Pdy.
T R1515

PROFESSION.

Dr. N. Ghose, M. B. (Home)
Homeopathic Physician,
43-45, Dadi Shet, Agiari Street,
BOMBAY (2)
Consultation Hours:
8 A.M. to 11 A.M. 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS FOR CARDS of admission to the Amphitheatre on the Apollo Bundar, on the occasion of the Disembarcation and Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.C., G.M.M.O., G.M.B.S., M.C., on THURSDAY, the 17th November, 1921, should be made in writing not later than the 25th of October.

The full name and address of each person for whom a card is required should be given in applications which should be addressed in envelopes marked "ROYAL VISIT." to:—
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Presidency District,
P. W. D. Secretariat, BOMBAY.
C10980

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED.
HIGH CLASS.
SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS
AT
PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p.	48 x 96 in Rs. as. p.
White	1 6 0	1 12 0
Red and Assorted	1 14 0	2 8 0
Grey, Fawn Strawberry, Grey, Blue, etc.	1 9 0	1 15 0

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS.
60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
CHEQUERED BLANKETS
47" x 77" equal Rs. 2-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 2-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purses.
HARJIVAN VALJI.
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT,
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1921, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February, 1921.
2. To confirm the appointments of Mr. P. S. Mellor, Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer and Nanabhai Talakchund, as Directors.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint two Directors in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. J. A. Kay, retiring by rotation and who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
SPECIAL BUSINESS.
6. To pass a resolution directing capitalisation of part of the undivided profits for distribution of bonus shares as mentioned in the Directors' Report.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th October, 1921, to 19th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th September, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend and Bonus, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 24th October, 1921, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days, except on Saturdays, when they will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on production of the Share Certificates, duly scheduled, which must be lodged at the Office of Members on the 24th October, 1921.
C11010

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that no person other than our Canvassers Messrs. NARAYAN VITHOBA HATE and RAMRAO NANABHAI are authorised to represent us. It has come to our knowledge that others are making unauthorised use.
GAJANAN AND CO.,
1st Khetwady near Globe Cinema.
C10989

WANTED

WANTED.—TEMPORARY TELEGRAPHISTS. Apply to the
SUPERINTENDENT-IN-CHARGE.
Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
C11049

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that The HIMALAYA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED have REMOVED to 1 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Fort, from to-day, 11th October, 1921.
MANAGING AGENTS.
R1615

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS AND LORRIES.

ON 15th October, 1921 and thereafter on every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11039

TO MOTORISTS.

PLEASE register your cars before the 12th instant for the monthly Auction Sale on 15th October and thereafter every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11038

THE GAHAGAN PAINT AND VARNISH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office,
Canada Building, Home Street,
(P. O. Box No. 413). BOMBAY.
OUR SPECIALITIES.

GENUINE RAW LINSEED OIL, Genuine Pale Boiled Linseed Oil, Guaranteed freed from Lead. Quick Drying Varnish Paints. Black Bitumastic Paints, Dry in 10 minutes. Aluminium Paint mixed ready for use, Cloth Stamping Inks in White, Black, Blue, Red and Green specially recommended for Textile requirements.
Packing to suit customers' requirements.
Prices and samples on application to
Managing Agents,
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA), LTD.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO BONAFIDE INVESTORS.

A well-known flourishing private Limited Concern with a Capital of a lakh and half desires to further extend the business by increasing its Capital to a further private subscription of Rupees One Lakh. Handsome dividend guaranteed. Absolutely safe investment. For further particulars apply sharp to the undersigned:—
Messrs. PURNANAND AND CLUBWALA,
Solicitors,
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11045

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 10 a.m. on the 15th November, 1921, by the undersigned for the Supply of articles of dict as published in Part VI "Mysore Gazette" 15th September, 1921.
TA C11056

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a building on Plot No. 34, Ballard Estate. Apply sharp for particulars to the undersigned.
ABRAHAM JOSEPH,
Care of R. E. Collin and Co.,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
TA R1593

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st January, 1922, will be received up to 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer in-Chief on Thursday, the 10th November, 1921.

A sum of Rs. 100 one hundred in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1/ one only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store-keeper,
Junagad State Railway.
Junagad, dated 8th October, 1921.
TA C11062

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)

3,012 Shares of Rs. 500 each (Rs. 125 to be credited on allotment as paid) offered for public subscription by tender.

UNDER Section 5, Clause 7 of the Bank Act the above Shares are offered for public subscription the options in favour of existing Shareholders having lapsed. The Governors invite public tenders for the Shares on the terms hereof and the Bank Act.

Tenders of not less than Rs. 175 premium per share (the premium to be a multiple of Rs. 5) accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 125 per share will be received in the annexed form which must be addressed to the Bank in a cover marked "Tender for New Shares" and delivered to the local head office of the Bank in Clacutta, Madras or Bombay on any day during business hours before 12 o'clock noon, 15th October, 1921.

On acceptance of a tender wholly or partly the premium is to be paid to the Bank at the local head office receiving the tender on or before 15th November, 1921, failing which any allotment on the accepted tender will be liable to be cancelled and the deposit forfeited. In the case of partial allotments the balance of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the premium.

The Governors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Allotted Shares will rank for dividend as from 15th November, 1921.

The unpaid balance of Rs. 375 per share may be called up subsequently, but no call will exceed Rs. 125 per share or be payable at less than two months from the last call.

Copies of the form of Tender may be obtained at any of the local head offices or branches of the Bank.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY (Offg.),
Managing Governors.

Dated 1st October, 1921.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

TENDER FOR NEW SHARES.

To,

The Governors of the Imperial Bank of India,
(CALCUTTA),
(MADRAS),
(BOMBAY).

I hereby tender for new shares in the Imperial Bank of India or any less number that may be allotted to me at a premium of Rs. per share on the terms of your published notice dated 1st October, 1921, and the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, and I send herewith Cheque for Rs. being Currency Notes deposit at the rate of Rs. 125 per share.

I agree to accept and request you to register me on the Calcutta / Madras / Bombay register as the holder of such shares as may be allotted to me and I undertake duly to pay the above premium and any further calls on such shares and otherwise to comply with the terms of this tender.

Signature(s)
Name(s) in full
Address
Description
Date
Premium offered Rs. per share.

N.B.—Premium offered to be not less than Rs. 175 per share and to be a multiple of Rs. 5.
C10939

NOTICE.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., LTD., beg to announce a 3 days CLEARANCE SALE of new and Shopsoiled Books, fancy goods, etc., October 12th, 13th and 14th (3 days only) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
THACKER AND CO., LTD.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
C11033

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 2620 of 1920.

HAJI GULAM REZA MEHRAB of Bombay Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Picket Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
ABDULLA ALAM, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 2nd day of December, 1920, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendant's Counter-claim herein be and it is hereby dismissed and that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiff the costs of the said Counterclaim when taxed and noted in the margin thereof.

And whereas by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 25th day of July 1921, the following moveable property consisting of about ten Bicycles, 3 Show cases, containing loose tyres, wheels, chains, etc., was attached.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of October, 1921, at the hour of 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale dated 1st October, 1921, and a Judge's order for immediate sale dated 17th September, 1921, put up for sale by Public Auction in a shop at Picket Road near the Small Causes Court of Bombay the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, taxed costs and costs of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1921.

S. J. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay,
Messrs. MIRZA & MIRZA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11065

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI Ujam, widow of Ramshanker Uttamram administratrix of the estate of the deceased Shivshanker Ramshanker of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 11, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of third Bhoiwada Street on the east side the Fort of Bombay, in the Byculla Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 578, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3079 and Street No. 66—68 and bounded on the East by the said third Bhoiwada Road on the West by the sweepers passage on the North by the property of Vallabhdas Harjiwandas and on the South by the property of Tribhowan Virji.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1921.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PARI MANILAL DALCHHARAM, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant yarn broker
Bai ITCHHA, widow of the deceased abovenamed residing at Tankaria outside the Fort Bombay executrix according to the tenor of the Will

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CHARTRIS MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the second year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar,
at Bombay.
B. J. DAVAR.

The 8th day of October, 1921.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
28, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 5287.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES [illegible] FEAS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Owners and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Johnson and Co. of Mangalore, Princess Street:—
15 cases each 100 tins Green Peas.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and balance within 3 days.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES ON WALKESHWAR ROAD NEAR TYEBJI TERRACE.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 3691 of 1920.

FATMABAI .....Plaintiff.
vs.
KABIABAI, widow .....Defendant.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 8th day of April, 1921, the undermentioned immoveable properties situate at Walkeshwar Road will be sold either in one lot as an entire estate or in two separate lots as the Receiver may think proper by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Framji Cursetji Parpia, the Receiver appointed in the above-mentioned suit THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of October, 1921, at the hour of 4-30 (S. T.) in the afternoon on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.
LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Pasandari land or ground (forming portion of the property bearing Collector's Old No. 136, New No. 578, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 21) with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2491 sq. yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (5), Street No. 98 and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhai, on or towards the North by the property of Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Pasandari land or ground (forming portion of the property bearing Collector's Old No. 136, New No. 578, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 21) with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2491 sq. yards or thereabouts, and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (5), Street No. 98 and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhai, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the South by the property of Cursetji Peerbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Nurmeshah Mehta, Solicitors, at No. 13, Military Square, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized from the Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF GERMAN LANTERNS AND GLOBES.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Societa Di Commercio Italo-Orientale and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. T. Mahomedally and Co., trading in Nagdevi Street.

31 Crates globes each of 360.
1,500 (about) Lanterns Senior (Big) size.
800 (about) Lanterns Junior (small) size.
"Fear hand" mark made in Germany
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY THE 12TH OCTOBER, 1921, AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT NO, 8, BRUCE LANE NEAR MERCHANT BANK, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY DECENT AND HANDSOME TEAK AND BLACK WOOD HIGHLY POLISHED LATEST PATTERN FURNITURE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th Oct., 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the above mentioned place (where goods are arranged for sale) very decent and handsome teak and black wood furniture including Chester field suits, or sofas and chairs, marble top tables, single and double door almyrahs glass-door cupboards, office writing tables, revolving chairs, arm and armless chairs, dressing chest of drawer, latest pattern teak wood double bed stead, Hat stands, reclining Sofa, Easy and low chairs, black wood carved teapoys, fancy teapoys, towel racks, Dumb-waiters, New Baba gadi.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THAKORDWAR ROAD, KHUTERWADY OR DHOBICHIWADI, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Multani Tahilram Girdharidas, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ardeshir Kharsedji Pauvalla in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgage dated 17th October, 1921, made between the mortagagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), on premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thakurdwar Road, Khuterwady or Dhobichiwadi without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 243 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 24 New No. A/250, Survey No. 427 and New Survey No. 353, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4928-4929 and Street Nos. 17-18 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Bai Aishabai, wife of Abdul Karim, on or towards the West and North by a passage of Cowasji Jalbhai Seth and on or towards the South by the compound wall of Dhaswadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane. Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GRANT ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Multani Tahilram Girdhardas, the 2nd mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ardesher Kharsedji Pauvalla, the mortgagor, in pursuance to the power of sale dated 17th October, 1921, made between the mortgagee of the one part and the mortgagor of the other part, sell the undermentioned property on MONDAY, the 24th October, 1921, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), on the premises subject to the first mortgage.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building or chawl, and tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,339 square yards or thereabouts which said land forms part of the large piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 12, New No. 1349, Old Survey No. 181, New Survey No. 6986, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Ward Nos. 2311-13-15 and Street Nos. 1, 1 and 1 but now under Ward Nos. 2308 to 2315 both inclusive and Street Nos. 259-1, 261-1, 265-1, and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Damodar Sunderdas and others leased to Behram Merwan Edulji on or towards the West partly by the property of Damoder Sunderdas and others leased Framji Dhunjibhai Mistry and now in the occupation of Dosabhai Merwanji Shroff, on or towards the North by the property of Awabai Patel and on or towards the South by the property of Damodar Sunderdas and others and partly let to Framji Dhunjibhai Mistry and now in the occupation of Dosabhai Merwanji Shroff and partly to Kumar Shri Vijayasinhji of Palitana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Bell Lane, No. 5 or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th October, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The traders and the purchasers of timber are hereby informed that Deodar, Kail, Fir and Chil timber (Round and Sawn) bearing Chaks, Veda, Sialli, and R A property marks shall be sold by Public Auction at Jhelum on 15 10/21 and 16 10/21 Chaknizeem 17 10/21 and 18 10/21 Khushab 19 10/21 and 20 10/21.

2. Our sale year ends on the 30th September 1921 and we want to clear our stock. Purchasers of timber are requested to take advantage of this rare opportunity.

3. The bidders will have to pay 10 per cent on the fall of hammer and the balance within [illegible].

4. Other conditions of sale will be read out before auction begins.

5. Estimated quantity of timber to be sold for under:—

Kinds	Sawn No	Sawn cft	Logs No.	Logs cft
Deodar	20,000	80,000	6670	220696
Kail	10,000	40,000	2925	84053
Fir	15,000	60,000	2158	75304
Chil	5000	18,000	—	—

TIRATH RAM SHAH,
RAI BAHADUR, M.B.E.,
Timber Merchant and Government Contractor

Lahore, 8th September, 1921.

C1088

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra, Acharia Road on the Sea side, valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass and crockery, table and hanging lamps, sideboard, crockery stands, carpets, China matting, cane furniture, writing tables, book cases, single and double bedstead, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, one large chival glass with side drawers, English ice box, aluminium utensils, valuable garden pots, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, etc., etc. The property of T. S. Fisher, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 16th day of October, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Bandra Hill Road near "Chimbhoy" very valuable and handsome teak and black-wood house hold furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumb waiters, rich carpets drawing room Sofas and Chairs, cabinets, ornaments table and hanging lamps, cane furniture writing tables, office chairs, glass door cupboards. Single and double bedstands, cloth and gown presses. Dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror almirahs, ice box one large iron stone, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of Mrs. J. Gosset and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of 200 shares of Nivetia Flour Mills.
Suit No. 3662 of 1920.
Maghji Moorji
v.
Uderam Premsukhdas.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Meghji Moorji the plaintiff herein and pursuant to the decretal order passed in the above suit on the 27th day of June 1921 and on account and risk of Uderam Premsukhdas. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY 12th Oct. 1921, sell by Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street, the following:—

200 shares of the Nivetia Flour Mills.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordas and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY COTTON QUILTS, HOSIERY, BATH MATS, RAZORS, BRACES, CROCKERYWARE, HARDWARE, PRINTED COTTON SATTEEN AND STOVE WICKS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

1 case braces of president suspender company.
1 crate crockeryware.
1 bale containing 60 pieces printed cotton satteen.
2 cases lamps and stove wicks.
12 cases window glasses.
1 case Hardware.
On account and risk of Esmail Haji Casam and Sons 2 cases fancy cotton quilts.
1 case navy cotton and Wool embo Hose and doz. cotton mates.
On account and risk of Haji Adam Abdoola. 4 cases Razors of Joseph Rodgers and Sons.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, SITUATE AT WARDEN ROAD.

Under instruction from Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 12th October 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable Bungalow, belonging to Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Warden Road Mahaluxmi without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay with the Bungalows, messuages, tenements and houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 6,491 square yards or thereabouts which piece of land along with the other pieces of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 18, Collector's New No. 11318, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 1-7098, and which messuages, bungalows, tenements and houses standing thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates & Taxes along with other tenements, under D Ward Nos. 3561, 3562, 3563, 3565 and 3566 and Street Nos. 38-10. 42, 2 and 3, Warden Road and which piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by an open passage and beyond that by the property of Madhawji Harriram, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotumdas and partly by the property of Thackersey Mulji, on or towards the North by the seashore and on or towards the South partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotumdas and partly by the Warden Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their Office Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF A LIME GRINDING GHANI WITH ITS ACCESSORIES, LIME MALAD STONES ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Shivdayal Shivshyamal at his place at Badamwadi, Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of contractor Mahomed Bux Haji Elaija Bux.

A Lime Grinding Ghani with its accessories such as shovels, pick axe, etc., together with mortor of lime and sand, Lime and trough and polished Malad Stones.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Italian First Class Marble Statuary and Electric Light fittings.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th October, 1921, and each subsequent day at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the premises opposite the Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, a choice collection of Italian statuary representating Four Seasons:—Autumn, Spring, Winter and Summer; Group of playing children on green marble column, "The Dancing Girl," and "Poetry," for electrical fittings, Vanity pairs of cups and urns for gate, Birds Baths Fountains Statues representing motherhood. The Nail, Bathing, Dressing, Dancing and many other subjects besides white and coloured columns also a collection of Electric Chandeliers of Lewis XIV and Lewis XVI style by well known makers of Paris and Vienna, bronze, alabaster, and crystal lamps and fittings for table, wall and cabinet.

The above are works of high class art and are suitable for large country houses and parks.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

AMUSEMENTS

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.

Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.
FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE
Many other choicest and palatable varieties.
No fresh recommendation needed.
Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.
We guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

THE
Bengal Sweet-Meat Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
American death-defying Hero of Dare-divil Deed
IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"
A man's fight against great odds for the love of a girl and the protection of her fortune.
FIFTH WEEK TWO EPISODES
Episode 11th THE DANCER LEDGE.
12th. HAZARDOUS HEIGHTS.
TOM SANTSCHI
IN
BEYOND THE TRAIL
Second Series
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
TIME
Daily 7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Hliday at 5 p.m Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
—9—
Out of the Jaws of Death?
Do you like to be thrilled regular and often? Of course you do, Everybody with good red blood does. Her is a taste of one of the breathless, thrilling moment in these serial of sensation and mystery. You will see most daring and realistic scenes in
The Thrilling Serial Photoplay
The Branded Four
STARRING
BEN WILSON
AND
NEVA GERBER
SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Prices as usual.
DONT MISS THIS ONE

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
LAST FEW NIGHTS
TO-DAY at 9-30.
TO-DAY at 9-30.
NO. 4 PROGRAMME
NO. 4 PROGRAMME
Fourth Complete Change
Madan Theatres, Limited. Present
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS
in Opera Musical Comedy and Revue.
PLEASE NOTE.—A complete English Synopsis is given away free to every patron
TO-DAY BOOKING at S. ROSE & Co.,

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
AND
THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6 30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Presents
THE WORLD'S JUNGLE SERIAL
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
EPISODES No. 3, 4 AND 5,
EPISODES No. 3, 4 AND 5.
EPISODES No. 3, 4 AND 5.

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a glorious Indian Mythological Drama
"TRIDANDI SANYAS"
a Superb Production by the Bharat Cinema Company.
Four Shows To-night; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road a few pacrs from the Parsi Statue
ONCE
TO
EVERYWOMAN
featuring
DOROTHY PHILLIPS.
The drama is a human document. It is the story of a selfish daufgter of the household who accepts the sacrifices of the rest of the family because she has a good voice and thus she rises to the giddy hight of glory when she forgets her home and friends. Then comes an hour when her mother's vine-clad cottage proves a citadel of love, See,
ONCE TO EVERY WOMAN
Daily Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present the fifth picture of their "Biggest Seven" Series—
"The Garter Girl"
(5 Reels—5000 feet.)
Featuring the popular Star
GORINNE GRIFFITH
Beautiful Scenic Effect— Splendid dancing—dazzling Costumes!
If you like those wriggly snake like movements that characterize the Egyptian dances and the gauzelike dresses of a bygone day then you will find much of interest in "The Garter Girl." Aside from an intensely interesting story of theatrical and small town life there is an atmosphere of the spectacular and bizarre that will please the most exacting: It is a story of life as it is with a clever little twist and many scenes taken behind the footlights.
A Comedy in the Programme
Four shows To-day at: 5-30, 7; 8 45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
West-end Cinema.
New Churney Road.
Commencing from Saturday Next!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present the Sixth Production of their "Biggest Seven" Productions.
"DOLLARS AND THE WOMAN"
A Splendid 6-Reel Vitagraph Photoplay, featuring the popular emotional Star.
ALICE JOYCE.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTONREPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Saturday, 8th Oct 1921.

Total in Sight			2,191,000
Egyptian Visible Supply			333,000
East Indian			194,000
American			4,114,000
Other			337,000
Total Sales			59,000
East Indian Sales			1,50
Total Speculation			
" Export			
East Indian Export			
" " Stock			35,000
" " Forwarded			1,900
" " Actual Export			1,00
" " Imports			2,000
" " Speculation			
American Afloat			45,000
East Indian Afloat			4,700
Total Afloat			109,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 8th Oct. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			43 000
" Exports to Great Britain			—
" to Continent			8,000
Futures at New York	Jan.		19.40
	Mar.		19.23
futures at New York	May		18 84
Spot Cotton at New York			20 10
" at Cotton at New Orleans			19 80
Tone—of Spot Cotton—			
Futures at New Orleans —	Jan		19.19
	May		18 80
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality			8 5/16
Demand Bills			—
Silver Commercial Bars U S raised			99 1/4
Do Foreign			71 3 8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 11th Oct 1921

Futures at New York,	Jan.	19 05
	Mar.	19 56
	May	18 54
	July	18 07

Liverpool, 10th Oct 1921.

Cotton Daly. Mid. U.S.O.C.—	Oct.	13 61
	Jan	13 10
	Mar.	12 75
Liverpool	May.	12 47

London, 10th Oct., 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/5 3/8 Steady
Bar Gold	77 5 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	42 1/4 Steady

TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Oct.	h m.	ft.	Oct.	h m.	ft.
Tu	11	m 7 22	24	11	m 0 20	20
		7 40a	23		2 1a	19
	12	m 8 20	25	12	m 1 30	19
		8	24		2 30a	19
Th	13	m 9	25	13	m 2 10	18
		9	26		3 10a	16
F	14	m 9 6	26	14	m 0 5	16
		9 55a	24		3 55a	17
S	15	m 10 0	26	15	m 0 55	18
		10 41a	24		4 16a	17
S	16	m 10 40	27	16	m 4 33	17
		11 14a	27		4 44a	16
M	17	m 11 12	27	17	5 11	17
		11 40a	28		5 20a	15

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Oct. 11 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 20m.
Oct. 12 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 19m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter Oct. 9th 1h. 41.8m. a.m. Full moon, 17th, 4th 29-5m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 24th, 10h. 2.8m. a.m.; New moon, 31st, 5h. 5-8m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th October, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Hissar and in excess at Delhi. Night temperature is considerably higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Cawnpore humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Kotah. Night temperature is higher than usual at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded at Dwarka and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Humidity is in defect at Rajkot and in excess at Deesa. Day temperature is higher than usual at Veraval and Dwarka; night temperature is above normal at Surat and in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Raipur and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual at Saugor; night temperature is above normal at Saugor and Akola.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.58in. and Mormugao 0.11in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and locally in north Hyderabad and at a few stations in the north Bombay Deccan. Poona reports 0.53in., Sholapur 0.32in., Bijapur 1.25in., Belgaum 0.12in., Nizamabad 1.10in. and Hyderabad 0.21in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the Arabian Sea which lay off the north Konkan coast yesterday appears to be moving northwestwards. Rain has fallen nearly in Malabar, the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras, locally in north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast and at a few stations in the north Bombay Deccan. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.44in. at Trivandrum, 1.25in. at Bijapur, 1.10in. at Nizamabad, 1.28in. at Bellary, 1.28in. at Trichinopoly and 1.50in. at Masulipatam. Humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual in the Deccan and in the reporting area in Madras. Weather is unsettled off the Coromandel coast.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Madras and Malabar and local in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad with a few falls in the Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th October, 1921:—

The disturbance which passed into the Arabian Sea yesterday is moving in a north-westerly direction and lies this morning off Ratnagiri. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Assam, south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mayavu two inches; Jagdalpur three-quarters; Nellore three-quarters; Cocanada two; Vizagapatam one and a half and Calingapatam three.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11 %	130
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	do.	12 %	500
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	9 %	100
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	87
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	5 %	87
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5 %	82
Gujerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	73
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4 %	57
Khuina Jinagingunt Ry.	100	"	4 %	100
Larkhana Railway	100	"	4 %	65
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.50	100	April-Oct.	5 %	83
Mymensingh	100	"	5 %	87
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	5 %	71
Sara Sirajgani Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4 %	60
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5 %	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	10 %	120
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	11 %	662/8
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	"	5 %	95

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100	..	1	%	1 0
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	4	%	800
Adhra Valley P	1,000	..	4	%	100
Bunol Hydraulic Lime P, Rs.	50	..	7%		5% xd.
B. E. S. and T. Co. Rs.	52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6		140
Karachi B, 9	100				100
Surat Elect.	100				4 price
Tata Hdro-Elect.	1,000	Jan.	25		930
" " P.	1,000	Jan.	35		800
Telephone	58	..	2		100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div. Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	100	3,000
Alliance Cotton	100	..	..	420
Apolo	100	..	..	130
Ansr Virji 77	100	..	..	140
Bhiwani	100	Dec.	12½	135
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500		35	1400
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	120	1900
Bombay Industriale	100	..	..	115
Bradbury Mills	250	..	35	1240
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	3210
Central India	500	May-Nov.	140	5320
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	97
Colaba Land & Mill	750	..	250	3130
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	350	3110
Cresent	100	do.	60	325
Currimbhoy	250	do.	100	2310
David	250	do.	140	184 7/8
Dawn	250	do.	250	1085
Edward Sassoon	500	May-Nov.	Ar. 6	710
Elphinstone	100		100	665
Emperor Edward	100	do.	5	255
Fazulbhoy.	250	May	100	1250
Finlay Mills	250		50	1300
Framji Petit	1,000	May	120	1460
Globe	100	..	50	2316
Gokak Mill	100	June	3	324
Gold Mohor	100	..	25	227 1/2
Hindustan	1,000		50	750
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	150	7450
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	100	1060
Indian Manufg.	1,000		15	222/15
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	90	2105
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	150	867 1/2
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	640
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	90	2300
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	1070
Khatao	100	June.Dec.	35	3500
Kohinoor	250	Mar.-Sept.	375	675 xd.
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	600	2350
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	Mar.-Sept.	25	5550
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	2 0	415
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	300	3760
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	500	2700
Mathuradas Mills	100	..	100	5650
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	20	1325
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		250	440
Mysore Spinning I	250	Feb.-Aug	60%	7600
New City of Bombay	100	Mar.-Sept.	110	225
New Great Eastern	500	April-Oct.	1 0	910
Pahanoy	250	..	100	1227 1/2
Pearl	250	..	5	1140
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	..	1525
Planet Mill	100	..	..	13 0
Premier	100	..	5%	325
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	10	260
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	1,000	950
Sassoon Silk	500	April	35	177 1/2
Sholapore	1,000	do.	20	632
Simplex	250	June. Aug.	80	18,500
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100		350	12 5
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	1 0	58 1/2
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	15	2350
Swan	250	Oct.	..	1450
Tata O	500		6%	1065
" P	500	..	3	1 85
Union Mill	250	..	250	725
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	..	1250
" P	500	..	7%	325
Western India	1,000	..	125	1735

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	27	1500
Fort	475	Nov.	150	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117 1/2
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	225
New Bazar	500	Oct.	5	410
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	110	900 xd.
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	250 xd.
Volkert U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	50	555

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	50	Oct.-May	100		315
Back Bay Bath	50	..	8		42 nom.
Badham Pile	10	..	10		100
Balapur Sugar Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	..		75 dis.
Bo. Burma T. Corporta.	125	..	Rs. 20		550
Bo. Burma T. Corporta. New Issue 25	125		9		160
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	2 5		1600
B'bay Ice Mfg.	40	..	2		201
Bombay Steam Navi Gation Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	7		317 1/2
	P 250	Oct.	8%		100
Bombay Uganda	100	..	£12		par.
Bombay, Cycle & Motor Agency Co.	P 125	Oct.	80%		75
British Burma Petroleum	3	Mar.-Oct.	As. 6		13 1/4
The Eastern	O 15	..	..		..
Chemical Co.	D 2½		11		Nil. 10
Empire Life Rs. 50	100		45%		35
Gobhai Karanji	O 100	..	Rs. 1		310
George Gahagan & Co.	100		Rs. 5		9
Indian Cotton Oil Co.	O 100	Dec.-July	7%		5 dis.
	P. 200	Dec.-July	7%		75 nom.
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15		215 nom.
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	50%		230
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20		195
Marcks & Co.	100	July	12		160
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	4%		90
Marslane Price Co.	100	..	7%		150
McKenzies Ltd.	100		30%		530
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.	..		2½ dis.
New Union Flour Mills	100		25		152
O.Govt.S.Life A.Rs. 50	200	May	30%		350
Phillips & Co.	40	July			40
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	50		955
Scindia	1	..	Nil.		15
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Sept.	35%		106
	O 75	..	..		98/4
Tata Iron Steel Co.	D 30	..	7½		810
	P 150	Mar.-Sept.	6%		118½
Tata Iron Ord (N)	3 0	..	..		25
" " (D)	400	..	..		4374
Tata Iron Pref (Second)	10	..	..		75
Thacker & Co.	50	June	..		105
Tata Oil Mills	100	..	1/80%		300
Western India Chemical Co.	110	..	..		5 dis.

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
B—Buy. E—Ex Div.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100

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PROGRESS OF NON-VIOLENT N. C. O. IN INDIA.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the summary of the information received by Pandit Motilal Nehru, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, from the various provinces:—

CITY OF BOMBAY.

(1st July to 31st August, 1921.)

CHARKHAS.

The Congress Committees as well as several other Associations are conducting classes for giving instruction in hand-spinning. More than 5,000 Charkhas have been already distributed. The Provincial Committee has opened a workshop and a depot to manufacture and supply Charkhas at cost price. The National College and Schools have changed their curriculum and are now devoting nearly half their time to hand-spinning.

SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT.

The Provincial Congress Committee met on the 12th July and resolved to make a supreme effort to bring about a boycott of foreign cloth and to make a striking demonstration on the 1st of August, the anniversary of the late Lokamanya's death. Meetings were held in different wards by District Congress Committees and strenuous efforts were made by different Volunteer Corps, students of the National Schools and College and District Congress Committees to pay house to house visits and to collect foreign cloth discarded by the public. As a result, Bombay lighted perhaps the greatest bonfire on the 31st of July. It is estimated that a lakh and a half foreign clothes were consigned to the fire. The work of carrying the message of Swadeshi from house to house is being carried on by the students of the National Schools and Colleges.

With a view to finding out where Swadeshi (spun and woven in India) cloth was manufactured, the Committee circularised all the weaving mills in Bombay on the 11th August.

BERAR.

(From the 30th June to the 4th September.)

Nearly 40,000 hand-bills on Swadeshi and boycott were distributed in the Province. In the Lokmanya and the Ganapati Festival weeks about 30 well-known lecturers visited the towns and lectured on Swadeshi and Boycott.

Cloth merchants from Amraoti, Akola, Khamgaon and Dhamangaon promised not to buy foreign cloth and foreign yarn till December, 1921.

The District Congress Committees of Buldana and Akola have invested a capital of Rs. 3,002 nearly and are running Charkhas and hand-looms and purchasing hand-spun yarn. The Amraoti District Congress Committee has also started work along these lines.

The weekly output of Swadeshi cloth for the whole Province is about 125 maunds.

MAHARASHTRA.

(August, 1921.)

The boycott propaganda work was pushed on very vigorously. More than 100 lectures were delivered in all the Districts. Almost all the prominent persons in the Province had their share in this work. A lakh of hand-bills asking people to boycott foreign cloth were distributed throughout the Province. The Committee also got a number of wall-posters printed and pasted exhorting people to obey the Congress mandate of boycotting foreign cloth completely before the end of September 1921.

ASSAM.

(Till the 13th September.)

Our progress in Swadeshi is surprisingly rapid as remarked by Mahatmaji in "Young India" of September 2. About 70 per cent. of the people are seen in Khaddar customers in foreign cloth are extremely rare.

We have started the work on the following lines:

1. To organise ladies' meetings and to train girls in spinning.
2. To open depots to supply Charkhas, cotton and other necessaries for spinning.
3. To arrange to dispose of the yarn and cloth.
4. To certify shops to sell Khadi.
5. To post Volunteers to see that foreign yarn or cloth is not sold to customers.
6. To carry on propaganda work.

AJMER.

(From 1st July to 15th September.)

The Swadeshi movement has achieved great success. Khaddar has become the popular attire. The Rajputana Swadeshi Stores, Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Khaddar Stalls and other similar Khaddar Stores are working satisfactorily. Shopkeepers and importing firms have signed pledges not to purchase foreign cloth.

HAND-SPINNING AND HAND-WEAVING.

A number of Charkhas which were lying idle are now being worked in many homes. It is very difficult to give an exact figure of the Charkhas working in the whole Province. Approximately, however twenty-five thousand Charkhas are being worked throughout Rajputana and Central India. Several hand-looms are weaving hand-spun yarn. Almost everywhere Khadi is being prepared Over and above meeting the local demand a large quantity of Khadi is exported outside. Rajputana shortly promises to be the Lancashire of India. There is however, much room to improve the Khadi industry if sufficient capital be forthcoming. Some of the Ajmer National School students, after getting education in the mechanical department of the School, have established their own factories.

A large number of meetings were held throughout the Province to push forward Swadeshi and Boycott. The result are quite encouraging. All the shopkeepers of Nasirabad, 6 in number, have signed pledges not to order foreign cloth in future. At Kekari also, without a single exception, the 25 shopkeepers signed a similar pledge. 36 dealers of Ajmer have promised and 79 of Beawar signed a pledge not to place any order in future for foreign cloth.

The tailors of Ajmer have decided to charge double rates for sewing foreign clothes and the washermen quadruple rates for washing them.

Grand bonfires of foreign fabrics were made at Ajmer, Kekari and Beawar.

Several ladies of Beawar are prepared to picket foreign cloth shops.

PUNJAB.

A sum of Rs. 55,000 has been alloted out of the provincial funds to advance Swadeshi in the Province. Rs. 25,000 were granted by the All-India Congress Committee for famine relief. Relief is being distributed with a view to advancing Swadeshi. It has been decided to open Khaddar Stores as far as possible in all the districts of the Province. Khaddar cloth will be exchanged in these stores for hand-spun yarn. Stores of weaving accessories and model weaveries are being opened in every district. A directory of Khaddar requisites, dealers and suppliers is being prepared. The plan of certifying shops for selling pure Khaddar is under consideration. The Provincial Committee says with pride that there are about 4,000,000 Charkhas working in the Province.

BURMA.

(September 2, 1921).

There are 7 stores dealing in Swadeshi cloth. A number of Charkhas are working in Myingyan, Pakeku and Maniva but enough yarn is not produced. No Khadi is available for export. On the contrary Burma will require a large quantity from India. There are no spinning and weaving mills in the Province.

C. P. MARATHI.

Two shops in Nagpur are selling Khaddar Khadi is not available for export to other Provinces. There are three weaving mills in the Province (1) Empress Mills (2) Pulgaon Mills and (3) Rekchand Mehta Mills. It is not known if they do not use foreign yarn. The Gujrat plan of grouping villages and placing Volunteers in charge of one group each is being followed. Lectures on Swadeshi and Boycott were delivered throughout the Province at the time of the Ganpati festival.

ANDHRA.

(Up to 16th September 1921).

There are 1,77,00 Charkhas working in the Province. Messrs. R. N. Moorti of Chicago and B. Somaraju and K. Malikharjanudu of Uprada are prepared to supply pure band-spun cloth. There are 26 different places in the Province which deal in Khaddar and hand spun yarn. Among them might be mentioned (1) Hand-spun and Hand-woven Cloth Mart Peddapur, (2) Sri Gaudhi Sudda Swadeshi Sala Bezwada and (3) Madugula Ramarha Garu's Shop, Pondur

UTKAL.

(Up to 15th September).

Six new Khadar firms have been opened Congress workers are selling Khaddar in villages. 10 weaving and 6 spinning homes have been started. 2 Khaddar shops have been opened. There is a large decrease in the demand for and sale of foreign cloth.

BIHAR.

(Till September 30th).

Depots: 48 depots have been opened in the 11 districts of the Province to place cotton and Charkhas within easy reach of the people. More will be shortly opened.

Cotton: In September cotton worth about Rs. 10,000 was ordered but the whole quantity could not be obtained on account of the unprecedented floods in Chapra and many depots had to be starved for a while Now that the floods have subsided it will be possible to supply cotton to all our depots.

Yarn: 100 Maunds of hand-spun yarn were collected by the Central Stores and distributed to the various centres to be woven into cloth. Gaya, Patna, and Darbhanga are producing pretty fine yarn.

PATNA.

Khaddar:—Bihar Sharif and Madhubani have a number of hand-looms working, but most of them use the mill yarn.

GAYA.

Nabinagar is manufacturing about 300 yards of Khaddar per day. It is expected that the output will very shortly be trebled. There is a considerable demand of hand-spun yarn. Efforts are being made to meet it Palmerguni has been exporting a large quantity of hand-woven cloth to Benares.

SHAHABAD.

Weavers who had long since bid good-bye to their calling are now returning to their looms and many weavers who were using mill yarn till now are seriously thinking of using the hand-spun yarn alone.

SARAN.

A number of centres for the manufacture of Khaddar are opened. In the Siwain Sub-Division there are several villages which are mostly populated by weavers. Thanks to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the majority of these weavers are now weaned from the use of the mill yarn.

MUZAFFARPORE.

The Central Stores purchased yarn worth about Rs. 2,000 from this district. Swadeshi is making rapid strides in the Sitamarhi Sub-Division. Khaddar is manufactured in this district enough for its own consumption and to spare.

DARBHANGA.

Darbhanga is manufacturing cloth of sufficient width to be used as Dhoties and Saris.

BHAGALPUR.

To mark their feelings on the arrest of the Ali Brothers and others a thousand weavers have vowed to manufacture each one of them a pair of Dhoties before the Pujahs.

Attempts are being made to organise the remaining districts for the advancement of manufacture and boycott. About 9,000 yards of Khaddar passed through the Central Depot. The exertions of the Provincial Committee in bringing down the price of Khaddar have borne fruit and the Committee hope shortly to make Khaddar cheap enough to reach even the poorest classes. Babu Rajendra Prasad has been incessantly touring throughout the Province and successfully inducing the people to take to the Charkha, the manufacture of Khaddar and the boycott of foreign cloth. Most of the merchants in the district of Monghyr and Bihar Sharif have resolved not to purchase foreign cloth any more. In Behar Sharif meetings are being held daily and weavers are being induced to discard the use of foreign yarn. Out of 2,000 looms there more than 800 are preparing Garhas. Behar Garhas are very popular in Calcutta and are being mostly exported to that place. Private traders of Bihar Sharif and Madkabair are engaged in the export business.

U. P.

(Up to September.)

The Provincial Congress Committee has opened a Khaddar Depot. The District Committees have also been advised to open depots.

The number of pieces of Khaddar cloth produced every day in Bareilly District ranges between 500 and 2,000. This output naturally far exceeds the demand in the district.

Srijut Ram Lala Shyam Narayan Prasad of Azamgarh solicits orders for all sorts of Garha.

GUJRAT.

(Up to 31st July.)

The Provincial Committee has started a separate department of theirs called the Khadi Vibhag and have placed Srijut Lakshmidas, a self-sacrificing man with long business experience, in charge of it. This department loans out money to the Districts and Talukas for the advancement of hand-spinning and hand-weaving. The whole organisation is a model one. They have formed throughout the Province groups of ten village each and appointed a volunteer to take charge of the spinning and weaving in every group. Khadi processions are also organised often which have a great demonstrative and educative value.

The weekly output of yarn amounts to 3,341 lbs. and of Khadi 1,337 Rs. [illegible] in stock Khadi [illegible]

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No.	Capacity.	Height Standard.	Height Raised.	Usually Rs. each.
9	2000 lbs.	8 ins,	13 ins.	8-8
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004	2000 ,,	10¼ ,,	16 ,,	12-8

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TRUTH ABOUT ANGORA

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12.

A NATION OF PANEGYRICS.

With high hopes of entering Angora within a week, and with the blessings of King Constantine and his priests, the Greek Army launched its second offensive. Its advance was electrical, its enthusiasm unbounded. Further on and on, now Kutahia, after Eskishehir, next Angora. "What do these foolish, stupid, Turks know about fighting wars, strategy and plans, they only know how to lose a heap of men, and retreat 'ad infinitum.' Imagine what a panic there will be at Angora, when closely pursued by our valiant Army, they will flee to Sivas bag and baggage, and how pleased the white of Hellenism will be, when we unfurl our blue flag at the rebel Moustafa Kemal's ex-headquarters at Angora. If we are quite enough, we may have Kemal brought up as a prisoner. Our next step after this victory will be to disarm all the Turks, mind you, we shall not allow them to keep a knife; on all documents we will affix our own seal, which we have already prepared, because it is disgraceful for a victor to run at the same moment to an engraver's; and then we dictate our terms. To whom? Mustafa Kemal? No, he is only a wayside rebel, we don't recognise his so-called Government. A King (Constantine) cannot deal with rebels. We want someone bigger, more influential, and one who may bow down to us and remember the disgrace, that awaits for him, longer."

Ridiculous but true such were and unfortunately remain the dreams of the Greeks. Their attainment may meet accomplishment in cafes, on a cup of coffee or a glass of dousico, but not on the battlefield, when one's opponent is fighting with the invader, in his own home for his own independence.

The tone of the Greek papers and the vein in which a Greek speaks to you about 'his' war; the way in which their King, C-in-C, and communiques speak very often is the same as before, the tone of a panegyric, and a boaster.

People seem to get unnecessarily alarmed, on continually reading manufactured news from Greek sources, of Greek victories and do not take them at their worth. To cite an instance, the Greeks semi-officially announced their entry into Angora on the night of 22nd August, while at that time they were somewhere on the outskirts of Sakaria.

THE BATTLE OF SAKARIA.

It may be recollected, that the Turks had some conflicts with the Greek army outside Eski-shehir. It seems these conflicts were according to prearranged plans, to slow down the rapidly advancing Greeks, and so that the remaining body of Turks may install themselves at Sakaria.

The losses of the Turks were nominal, whereas the Greeks give out the news that the Turkish army had been completely routed, and the majority annihilated.

The Turkish retreat up to the River Sakaria has been according to plan. The objects being as far as one can understand: (1) To draw the Greeks right into the heart of Anatolia, and as they were superior in numbers, to prolong their front so that only a fraction of the army may be in the main battle.

(2) To take advantage of the fortified positions, and cut their communications with the rear by rails and encircling movements.

(3) To prolong the campaign into a winter one.

If these were the objects, then the Turks were never nearer their attainment than they are now. The River Sakaria is not very large and only 60 kilometres in length lying in the way to Angora. Here the Turks accepted battle. The battle started on 23rd August, and has been in progress since. There has all these days been stubborn fighting. Repeated Greek attacks have only resulted in heavy losses, the Turks holding out a stubborn resistance. The Sakaria one may say is a gateway to Angora which has been closed to the Greeks.

Since the battle of Sakaria the official Greek communiqués appear very irregularly, and are behind the Kemalist ones. They are always short, vague and the smallest one does contain a so-called big victory, of a trench or a village of five houses. The Kemalist communiqués on the other hand are short, to the point, hopeful, and regular.

PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION.

The latest Kemalist communiqués (for 7th and 8th September) say: "Our army carried out counter-attacks on the right and left wings. We have forced two enemy regiments to retreat in disorder. Three lines of trenches were captured by us. An enemy column comprising troops of various elements is in rout westwards. We have carried out some raids at different points of the Greek front, and reoccupied several positions. We have captured prisoners, arms and munitions. During the counter-attacks we counted about 500 enemy dead. Our cavalry has made a raid on the rear of the enemy wings and inflicted great damage to their automobile columns." Further the Kemalist News Agency also hopes to give its readers better news soon.

There is no Greek news of the situation.

COMPARED WITH BATTLE OF PIAVE.

The military critic of the "Presse-de-Soir" (a local Russian daily) compares the present Battle of Sakaria with the Battle of Piave in Italy in the world war. As the Austrians on the Piave, the Greeks have succeeded in crossing the right border of the river, and have maintained themselves at heavy odds in these places, suffering heavy losses through repeated attacks.

On the 6th of September when the Greek troops were exhausted by 15 days of ceaseless fighting, and attacking, against very strongly and naturally fortified Turkish positions, the Kemalist headquarters found that the moment had arrived to launch their counter-offensive. The first results can now be seen. The Turks are combining their attacks against the main forces of the enemy by frontal attacks, and a series of cavalry raids against the transports of lorries, which bring to the Greeks munitions, supplies and arms. By these raids the Nationalists hope to interrupt the communications and create a panic in the Greek armies. It is difficult to imagine a more critical situation than in which Gen. Popoulas' soldiers now are.

Pressed by the counter-attacks of the Turks (the official Greek paper "Patris" admits that from the beginning of the battle of Sakaria, the Turks made more than 30 counter-attacks) faced by the danger of their communications with the rear lines being severed, the Greek army or why not say its surviving remnants after 15 days' hard fighting will have at its disposal in case of a retreat. Only a very small number of pontoon bridges which will not be sufficient for the whole army's speedy retreat.

The "Presse-de-Soir" from well-informed sources says that in the local successes which the Greeks obtained on the right border of Sakaria, the Greeks lost 10,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The above paper taking this figure with reserve, observes that this figure does not seem to be very much if we take into consideration the length of the battle, a very hard defence of the Turks, and chiefly by the advantages of the Turkish positions on the mountains.

If the Greeks have paid so heavily for their so called victory, one may ask what will be the price of their defeat. We can admit that the Greeks will be able to succeed as they did after their defeat at Inonu in April making the retreat in comparatively good order and to avoid a general defeat; but in this case it can be said for certain that their ability to advance and attack will be compromised for ever. Will Athens understand, at least the only alternative, to avoid all the insurmountable difficulties and dangers of the counter-campaign, and put away her misplaced pride and enthusiasm and accept the mediation of the Allies? Perhaps, their coming retreat will bring the Greeks to their senses. They are fighting the lion in his lair and they are bound to lose as they have no cause to fight for except greed and domination, while the Turks are fighting for a cause which is just and right.

TURKISH VIEW.

The 'Tevhid Efkiar" commenting on the Kemalist communiqués of 7th and 8th September says:—"We can affirm now that the second phase of the Battle of Sakaria has begun with the Turkish counter-offensive. The Greek army has no initiative for action which now comes over to the Turks. This change of tactics proves the feebleness of the enemy. One must remember that the German armies during their strong attack in the Battle of the Marne could not be victorious and were obliged to fall back under the pressure of Gen. Maugin's army. Exhausted morally and materially they could not resist more and were defeated. The Greek army is going actually through the same phases. Their forces have become continually enfeebled, and in the meantime the Turkish forces which are against them have been becoming more and more powerful in material and morality.

In the near future the Turkish army will win a final victory."

GREEK CONFESSION.

The Greek army, says "Proodos", after the last ten days' battle entered into a relative period of calmness, and is now strengthening its positions. All the military communication roads and traffic are full of lorries with munitions. The positions of the Turks on the other side of the Sakaria are strongly fortified in the manner of German trenches. These positions could only be taken at the price of very heavy attacks. The Turkish army till now has avoided a decisive battle and has contented itself with a very strong defence of its positions.

OPTIMISM OF KING CONSTANTINE.

A report from Broussa says that in course of an interview with a British colonel (Colonel Carf) King Constantine said that the Greek army after having destroyed all the communications on the way to Angora will return to its base of operations.

M. VENIZELOS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

M. Venizelos in an interview made a very important declaration on the military situation. He said: "I think, it is absolutely necessary to terminate all military operations with Angora as soon as possible. The reason is that Greece cannot aggravate her financial situation by continuing the war, which is so dear to her, and, on the other hand, the sooner the result of the victory, the more favourable an impression it will make on Europe. I cannot say what will be the line of conduct of the European countries omitting England for the moment, when the Greeks will beat Angora, but I do not think this line of conduct will be favourable to the Greeks."

THE PARIS PRESS.

The Paris Press continues evincing interest in the situation in Anatolia. The Paris paper "L'Intransigeant" states that the Greek army suffered very heavy losses during the present offensive, which it had undertaken against Angora. This paper expresses the opinion that even if Angora falls what is possible, studying the communiqués, the Turkish army will not lose its fighting power and the war will not be over. All Paris newspapers assert that Angora has no great importance from the strategical point of view.

CHANGE IN EUROPEAN OPINION.

The "Tevhid Efkiar" says: "When the Greeks began their second offensive, the London papers believed that they would shortly enter Angora. But the Turkish resistance destroyed the Greek hopes and at the same time caused the opinion of the European Press to change. France and Italy understood long ago that Greece is not a factor of peace in the Near East, but only an element of disturbance. This opinion is also gaining ground in England. When the Greek failure on the Sakaria will have become a thorough defeat, peace will get nearer, and the Turkish nation will at last enjoy peace and freedom."

DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 8.

To-day the Judge delivered judgment. The accused No. 7 Divaker, Editor of the Karmaveer", accused No. 21 Hanmantrao Desai, a pleader and landlord, accused No. 22 Gopalrao Deshpande, and accused No. 25 Madar Katakar and other of the accused, twenty-three in all, were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment varying from one year to three years. The accused Tirmalrao Joshi, Wamanrao Jathar, Proprietor of the "Rajhansa", Annacharya Hoskeri, Editor of the "Vijaya", Madhvacharya, a hawker of newspapers, Kamalapur, a non-cooperator college student and a picket, Maniyar, a member of the Khilafat Committee, Muhamadsahib Sowdagar, a Khilafat member, and Govindacharya Guttal, LL.B., pleader, were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, the accused Dabhade, Usmansab, Mulla of Bettigeri, Sultanmaster the Khilafat Committee's Munshi, Shaik Mohdinsab Darji, Khilafat Secretary, Abdul Khadar Atar, Khilafat Managing Committee Member, Muhamadsahib Rotivala, a Khilafat Member, Narsingrao Bhise, a Maratha Congress Propagandist, Shalambhat, a Brahmin picket, Abdulla Daroga, a Khilafat volunteer picket, and Budan Tangewalla were given two years and the accused Madharao Kabbur, Publisher of the "Karmaveer", Venkatrao Mudvedkar, a pleader, Damodarpant Herlewar, Municipal Chairman, Abdulla Khalesi, Khilafat Committee Chairman, and Abdul Rahiman, a Khilafat volunteer picket, were given sentences of three years as they took an active part in the riot.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

SUPPORT FORM BAGALKOTE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, Oct. 11.

A public meeting representing all classes of people was held here yesterday. The Congress Working Committee's resolution with the Karachi resolution were unanimously passed all standing.

Another resolution congratulating the 23 Dharwar patriots on their incarceration and their cheerfull and silent suffering for the cause of the country was also passed unanimously.

AN EXAMPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with interest the news about the wedding of Mr. Manchershaw Lavanjia with Miss Dina, which took place at the Cama Baug, yesterday. This noble step taken by my friend Mr. Lavanjia and his worthy bride is certainly commendable, but the most admirable thing that Mr. Lavanjia, has practically done is this that he had discarded the meat dishes in the wedding-dinner, to which he had invited his friends and relations. I know from the information that I receive from my Parsi friends, that in their wedding dinners rich dishes of meat, fish fowls etc. are usually served besides wines and liquors. My friends and colleagues Messrs. Jehanjir J. Vimadlal, K. J. B. Wadia and others are trying their utmost to persuade their co-religionists to abstain from meat dish and wines. But it is most encouraging to us that my friend Mr. Lavanjia, as a member of the Bombay Humanitarian League, has boldly taken this lead Mr. Lavanjia is both a Nationalist and a humanitarian and his wife has kindly promised me to devote her energies to propagating the humanitarian principles on the lines of the work carried out by our. League, Mr. Lavanjia has become a staunch vegitarian by the Influence of the literature of the Bombay Humanitarian League. Let us pray his other compartiots will follow his example and on the marriage occasion earn the blessings of those God's dumb creatures whose lives may be spared by the substitution of vegetable diet instead of the diet attained by killing the innocent creatures. —Yours, etc.

CHHAYOULAL P. NANAVATY.

Bombay Humanitarian League,
309 Shroff Bazar Bombay 2.
October, 10.

THE PRINCE AND PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Not being content with making a sorry exhibition of himself by flying in a rage and launching an attack in unwarrantable terms on Prof. Wadia, C. M. C. has further carried on the controversy, regarding the Prince and the Parsees in the "Times of India's" issue of the 6th instant. Here he has been indeed candid enough in acknowledging that he has given "rougher handling and a more scathing castigation" to the Professor this time, in comparison to the "studiously moderate" language in which his previous letter was couched. C. M. C. seems to be in full glory when he comes out in support of autocracy deriding the position and the attitude the anti-requisitionists have taken up in questioning the right of certain Trustees of a purely charitable Fund to do things in the name of the whole community without first caring in the least to ascertain its views in a particular matter. C. M. C. forgets that people all over the world are now-a-days fighting for democracy and to style those honourable people who have the courage to stand up and fight for the right of the populace as "a gang of ill-affected mischief mongers who pose as friends and councillors of the profanum vulgus" clearly goes to show the oppresive and intolerant attitude of this worthy in denying the Parsee public the right of thinking differently from him. All the impertinence and arrogance is rather seen on the side of C. M. C. than on the side of the Professor when the former stoops down to the level of saying that the Parsee public is a "mob of unruly and unthinking Parsee rowdies easily available and ever bent of mischief and uproar." This is surely highly scandalous and positively disgraceful. According to C. M. C. all sanity is the sole monopoly of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and a few autocrats of C. M. C.'s type and it is evident that the majority of the Parsees who form the backbone of the community are mere boobies and simpletons incapable of thinking and, therefore, not worth any consideration. Instead of the sunset of life giving him clarity of vision it has bedimmed the light and befogged his vision.

We have, unfortunately, no recognised separate electorate of Parsee voters. But, in the absence of this, I dare say that if a referendum is taken on this moot question of those Parsee voters who are entitled to vote at a Municipal Election even then C. M. C. would find, to his cost, the majority of those voters holding quite the opposite views to his own.

Prof. Wadia has rightly taken exception to C. M. C.'s prefixing the possessive pronoun "our" when referring to Government. If the Government as it is constituted at present were really 'our'' Government it would have never persisted in calling out the Noble Prince at this juncture when it has been confronted with several perplexing problems awaiting a calm and a just solution! Why, Sir, even the Prince himself, it is said, has expressed his wish that there should not be any excessive expenditure in welcoming him and that he would be glad if such excess money goes to alleviate the poverty and the distress of the people. But the Prince is still ignorant and kept in darkness for if that Noble Soul knew that famine is rampant not in Khulna alone but in several other districts besides and if he knew also of the grave political situation prevailing on this side at present, in all probability, he would not like to come out himself at all.

Verily Mr. C. M. C. is sick of Mahatma Gandhi and his cult! Poor C. M. C.! It has become too much for the nerves of this worthy to face the trend of current events when we hear almost every day of spontaneous addresses and tremendous ovations being constantly given to Mahatmaji and the Mahatmaji being garlanded and feted by the people wherever he happens to go.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to say that loyalty cannot be forced to run in certain grooves and the loyalty address over which so much has been spoken and written and over which such a divergence of opinion seems to prevail, is, really speaking, neither worthy to give nor worthy to receive.—Yours, etc.

PHEROZE JEEJEEBHOY MISTRI.

361, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, October, 8.

NAGPUR PASSES KARACHI RESOLUTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

A monster meeting of about ten thousand people was held on Monday the 10th instant under the auspices of the Nagpur city Congress Committee. Doctor Moonje presided. The resolution of the Congress Working Committee concerning the Karachi Resolution was unanimously adopted with great enthusiasm. Doctor Paranjpye, Moulana Inamullah, Narayanrao Vaidya, Kashimkhan Kalicharan and Prof. Kabir spoke exhorting the people to stand by the Congress firmly irrespective of trials and imprisonments and thus establish Swaraj.

OFFSHOOT OF BANDRA DEFAMATION CASE.

MAGISTRATE "WARNS" A REPORTER.

On Saturday the hearing of the case in which Homi Nusserwanji Chowksey is charged by Miss Lily Paul with defamation, was continued at the Bandra Police Court before Mr. Deo, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra.

The witness examined at this hearing was Manchersha D. B. Wadia, a solicitor's clerk.

Mr. J. Albert Vallis, Solicitor, assisted by Mr. V. T. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., appeared for the complainant Miss Lily Paul; while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar.-at-Law, assisted by Mr. Peter De Souza, pleader, defended the accused.

As Mr. Vallis was examining the witness Wadia he (Mr. Vallis) asked the Magistrate to note that answers were given in a manner which showed that Wadia was a hostile witness, whom he would have not only to examine but also to cross-examine.

Mr. Vicaji expressed his surprise that Mr. Vallis was not aware that he had no right to cross-examine his own witness without the leave of the Court.

Mr. Vallis replied that he was perfectly aware of that rule, and formally applied for leave to cross-examine Wadia.

At a certain stage in the proceedings Mr. Vallis remarked that Mr. Vicaji's objection to a certain question was calculated to give a hint to the witness to answer questions in a way intended to help the defence.

Mr. Vicaji: This is scandalous. I protest against the insinuation. I will not tolerate it. Mr. Vallis ought to make an apology.

Mr. Vallis: An apology is rather owing to me.

At times the wordy warfare was carried on with vociferous acerbity, there being very little of the Magisterial brake put upon the tempest; nay even when the storm came to the "fortissimo" pitch the Magistrate entertained it with a broad and complacent smile.

When Mr. Vallis was putting questions to Wadia on the subject of the letter he had written to the D. S. P., witness resented such questions saying they were a mere waste of time. "These attorneys", remarked Wadia, 'are in the habit of lengthening cases when matters could be cut short by a few questions." His Worship was also of opinion that as Wadia had admitted having written the letter and signed it he was, of course, responsible for the contents.

When Mr. Vallis asked Wadia certain questions whether the accused had told him to write the letter he said the contents of the letter consisted of information he had got from persons other than the accused. Homi (accused) was the man who had come last in the field.

In cross-examination Wadia said he wrote the letter on his own responsibility.

Mr. Vicaji: Perhaps as Managing Clerk you would take it as an insult if any one had told you what to write.

Wadia: Not exactly that; but there certainly was no one who could dictate to me to write better than I could do it myself.

To further questions by Mr. Vicaji witness said Homi had nothing to do with the letter. He was only sitting at the funeral. All the informations for the letter he wrote were got from men other than Homi. Homi came last in the field.

Mr. Wadia's presence in Court being no longer required his Worship said he could go away and take his "bhatta."

Wadia: What do I care for my "bhatta" which is only Rs. 1-4-0 for two days, when I have had to go through the expense of paying Rs. 4,500 for the defamation case against me.

Magistrate: So you don't want the "bhatta."

Wadia: No, I don't want it.

At this stage our reporter left the Court and was standing in the verandah when Mr. De Souza, pleader, went up to him and accosted him thus: "Look here, don't you report anything what Wadia said about Homi, otherwise you will get into serious trouble."

Reporter: You must know that I am a servant of the "Bombay Chronicle" and now that you come out with such a threat I feel I must bring the whole matter to the notice of the Editor.

Mr. De Souza hurried back to the Court and told Mr. Vicaji of the answer our representative had given him.

Mr. Vicaji then moved the Court to restrain the reporter from publishing the remarks made by Wadia regarding Homi.

When the reporter presented himself before him his Worship said: "I want you not to publish anything not recorded in the proceedings."

Reporter: I am sorry I must place all that has transpired here before the Editor.

Mr. De Souza: "You cannot do so you will be charged with contempt of Court (and this threat was repeated by Mr. Vicaji).

Reporter: I have my duty to perform. Well, I shall report to the Editor the opinion of the Court and what Mr. Vicaji has had to say and then it is left entirely to his discretion how to deal with my report.

The Magistrate: It is not my opinion but my order that nothing shall be published that is not in the proceedings recorded by the Court.

Reporter: Very well, I shall tell the Editor about the order of the Court.

Mr. Vallis: Though I hold no brief for the press, yet I submit that the Court has no power whatever to prohibit the publication of its proceedings whether recorded or not, and that the House of Lords had gone still further and decided that it was illegal to hold any Court "in camera" or shut out the public from any Court of Justice whether civil or criminal.

Mr. Vicaji: Our Courts are regulated by the Cr. P. C., which empowers a Magistrate to exclude the public and to pass any orders forbidding the publication of proceedings.

Mr. Vallis: I know of no such law giving arbitrary powers to Magistrates.

BONEFIRE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your report of yesterday's bonfire meeting there is a word of praise for the volunteers, but some remarks from a member of the general public will not be out of place. Considering the surging mass that mustered at the Elphinstone maidan, the conduct of the meeting was magnificent indeed. It was an object lesson of the principle that the real basis of discipline is not fear or intimidation but self-control. Credit is due to the excellent spirit shown by the individual volunteers, but the arrangements of the enclosures and the volunteers and the instructions that must have been issued to the latter also deserve commendation. It was a success of method and foresight as much as of the merits of individual volunteers. Besides, an impartial observer cannot miss the fact that the bulk of the people that gather at such meetings have been made to realise by the N. C. O. movement the need for patience and coolness. This need not be a matter for exultation but surely one for encouragement. Well organised and well-managed corps of good volunteers can do much in developing that sense of discipline and order, apart from fear, which has been generated in the masses, to a certain extent, by the stress laid on non-violence.—Yours, etc.,

D. S. T.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	20
Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	30	19	20
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	15
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily, with effect from October 1st, 1921, Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Kathiawar Express	7	45	20	40
Fast Passenger	21	30	7	0

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer "China" with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Saturday next.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms, on Saturday, the 15th October, 1921, at 7-15 p.m.

ANWAR SWADESHI STORES AT DADAR.

The opening ceremony of the "Anwar Swadeshi Stores", established by Mr. Kassim Khan, Captain of the 2nd Company of the Khilafat Volunteer Corps, will take place on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 9 a.m. (B. T.), at the premises of the Stores, Naigam, Cross Road, Dadar (near G. I. P. Railway Station). The opening ceremony will be performed by Hazrat Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Saheb and many other Hindu and Muslim leading gentlemen will be present on the occasion.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, the 53rd birthday anniversary of Mahatmaji was celebrated on the 1st and 2nd instants.

On the 1st instant there was a grand Garba party of ladies at Krishna Kutia when a large number of ladies, clad in Khadi, attended and most of the Garbas sung by them related to the use of Khadi and Swadeshi cloth. The Gurukul Vidyalaya volunteers, ladies and gentlemen, started in a procession from the residence of Dr. T. C. Khandwalla, the President, singing national songs. In the Gurukul Vidyalaya a meeting was held, presided over by Mr. K. Natrajan, the Editor of the "Social Reformer."

In the course of his speech Mr. Natrajan said that he honoured Mahatma Gandhi, although he had his differences with several of his political opinions. India will remember Mahatmaji more for his moral and spiritual greatness than as a political leader, for politics are fleeting.

One great service of the Mahatma is as regards the untouchables.

As the strength of a chain is that of its weakest link, so the strength of the lowest strata of a society is the measure of the strength of that society or nation. Therefore so long as the untouchables do not rise from their present position of degradation in all spheres of life, our rise will only be a mere talk not a reality. Mahatmaji, as a great seer, has directed attention to this social ciot of untouchability. A future historian of India will write of Mahatma as a great nation-builder for this service of his alone.

The great trait of Mahatmaji's character, said Mr. Natrajan, is that he never asks others to do what he cannot do himself. We may not have the ability to follow him in everything, but if we are the worshippers of his character and personality, we should try to follow him as far as we can.

Mahatma's life teaches the same lesson of self-reliance. Mahatma's Swarajya is self-respect, self-consciousness and self-control. If we have these three, we rise above the grandeur of the most Roman Empire, and the present British Empire.

FOOTBALL LEAGUES.

RESULTS OF SECOND DIVISION MATCHES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

The following are the results of the Second Division League Football matches which were played today:

Barnsley 0, Coventry 1.
Bury 5, Port Vale 2.
Crystal Palace 2, Fulham 0.
Derby City 2, Wolverhampton 3.
Hull City 2, Clapton Orient 1.
Leeds United 0, South Shields 0.
Leicester City 2, Nottingham 2.
Notts County 2, Blackrool 1.
Wednesday 1, Rotherham 0.
Stoke 0, Bradford 1.
West Ham United 3, Bristol City 0.

SCRATCHING FROM CESAREWITH PLATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Oct. 11.

The following horses were scratched from the Cesarewitch Plate at 10 o'clock this morning:—Santavon, North Walthamc.

VICEROY'S INTERVIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at the Viceregal Lodge on the 10th instant. The Viceroy granted interviews the same day to Lord Sinha, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and Rai Bahadur Lala Kanaj Lal Thakur.

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All complaints from subscribers regarding late delivery or non-delivery, etc., etc., of the paper should be brought to the notice of the

PUBLICATION SUPERVISOR,

"The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, October, 12, 1921.

INDIA AND DOMINIONS.

The secretive ways of the Government of India are a puzzle to the people of this country. They have just now made public the lengthy memorandum they had prepared for submission to the Imperial Conference through their nominees, the so-called representatives of India. There is nothing in the document of an extra-confidential character. It is only a statement of the Government's view of the case regarding the position of Indians in the Self-Governing Dominions of the Empire. This being so, one wonders what prevented the Government of India from publishing the document when the conference was in session. We can think of no high reasons of State that necessitated secrecy about the memorandum. On the other hand, if the memorandum had been published at the time, it would have materially strengthened the hands of the spokesmen of the Government in their fight for India's right.

Were the Government of India apprehensive that their last recommendation, namely, that the Imperial Cabinet should, by a formal resolution, recognise the validity of India's claim in regard to the grant of full rights of citizenship to Indians domiciled in the Dominions, would, if made public beforehand, embarrass the "Imperial statesmen" gathered in London, should they not be disposed to view the suggestion with favour? If there was any such fear in the mind of the Government of India, it would indicate that they were more concerned about the feelings of these "statesmen" than about the rights of their own nationals. But, whatever the reason, one cannot but regret that the Government of India should have failed to take the public into confidence at the time. It is, however, some consolation to know that the resolution which the conference adopted with regard to Indians was prompted by the Government of India, though upto now the general impression in India had been that the conference formulated the resolution, spontaneously, in recognition, as it were, of India's newly raised (?) status. Indeed, the gramaphones of Imperialism, both in this country and in Great Britain, had freely and sedulously propagated such a view, expecting, no doubt, that India would be grateful, in her turn, to the Imperial Government and the Dominions for thus "voluntarily" coming forward to concede the just claims of her people. We see, however, now that the move came originally from the Government of India themselves.

The idea of inviting Dominion statesmen to visit India has also originated from the Government of India and did not, as the public here have been led to imagine all along, spring spontaneously in the brain of Mr. Sastri. The Government of India failed only to make one more suggestion—and that is, that the Dominion statesmen should extend a return invitation to the "representatives" of India to visit the Dominions, for then the puppet show would have been well stage-managed from beginning to end. Unfortunately for the puppets, the villain of the piece, namely, South Africa, has broken away from the strings and till he is brought in a line with the rest, there is little hope of the show proving a success.

MISCHIEF-MONGERING.

A local contemporary has fallen foul of us for the views expressed by us on the Fiscal Commission, for what it is pleased to describe as the perversity and the spirit of sheer mischief-making of the Non-Cooperators. It is true we have always protested against "the least little tiny bit of preference to the other countries of the British Empire", for the simple reason that we cannot afford it. But if our contemporary implies by the saving clause "until the question has been inquired into by the promised Fiscal Commission"—that we proposed to suspend judgment pending the pronouncement by a Commission it is grossly mistaken. We expected the Fiscal Commission finally to lay the ghost of this foolish agitation by its considered pronouncement, in case the Government of India should have at all thought fit to refer this point to it We do not see any inconsistency in this attitude and in our condemnation of the inclusion of this matter at all in the terms of reference, since we feel convinced that the country is unanimously against imperial preference, and that the inclusion of this question in the reference to the Commission might quite possibly mislead the unwary. Mr. Keynes' presence on the Commission is a guarantee against the spoliation of India by such transparent devices; but the same factor tends to make us anxious lest some of the less experienced members might be deluded into making damaging admissions for free trade. Hence the warning that the question should be omitted, as its consideration would only spell a waste of energy. Hence also the misconception of the journal in its ponderous observation that we suggested that the Government had sprung a surprise upon the people in including this point in the terms of reference. It is not *our* speciality to deal in suggestions and innuendoes.

But our contemporary places itself beyond the pale of journalistic courtesy or good-humoured chaff when it draws the mischievous conclusion about the political intransigeance of Non-Cooperation. We *had* seen and published the report of the question and answer it refers to. We had refrained from making any comments on that interpellation because the series of errors and blunders,—not to give it a harsher though more appropriate name,—known as the Chelmsford regime was coming to a close, and hopes were aroused by the professions of the then Viceroy-designate that India was at last to witness an era of justice. It is monstrous injustice to India to make her a partner in any scheme of imperial preference, and we trusted Lord Reading would so far perceive the stupidity of his predecessor as to drop completely this mischieveous suggestion out of the reference to the Fiscal Commission. It is not merely begging the question to say that "in the event of some scheme of imperial preference being found consistent with India's interests the Government of India hope that India will not stand aloof from such a scheme so that India's solicitude for the solidarity of the Empire may be established." It is most unfair to the third-rate men that are available for doing the odd jobs of the Government. *They* cannot be expected to have courage enough to protest against this bogey of imperial solidarity even when it means ruin to this country!

Our contemporary's final conclusion is as utterly besides the point as the whole farrago of nonsense and petulance in the article under notice. By pointing out the absurdities of th present Government we are not establishing the impracticability of Non-Cooperation. A repetition of such "blunders", —again we are charitable enough not to use harsher expressions—is the surest course for the Government to drive the still surviving remnant of respectable Indian "loyalists" into the fold of Non-Cooperation. Our contemporary may rest assured that it would not be mere grumbling when the conviction grows,—as it inevitably must from sheer exasperation—among the people, that the Government have made up their mind not to listen to the voice of the people, not to consider the interests or promote the dignity of India in any scheme they contemplate, in any action they embark upon. If the really "intransigeant" are compelled to declare the impracticability of any decent political link between this country and the British Empire; if they are led to advocate and adopt measures which, whatever the ultimate end, would necessarily involve loss and suffering—not to mention unforgettable bitterness,—it would be by such untimely effusions of undignified sophisms, as misleading as they are mischievous, of which our contemporary has so often been guilty.

Notes of the Day.

Differences of Opinion.

Mr. Stokes writes:—

"The Times of India", commenting upon the Nationalist "Manifesto" in a recent editorial, fulminates against Mahatmaji's *disloyalty*. Among other assertions I find the following:—

"Yet even this precision is concealed with a certain amount of indifferent camouflage, with talk of 'a system of Government which has brought about India's economic, moral and political degradation'—a statement which is not only monstrously untrue but extremely silly."

With due difference to the Editor of "The Times of India," I beg to submit that this assertion of his is not necessarily correct. The statement that the present system of Government has been ruinous to India, may be false, and on the other hand, it *may* be true. At any rate there is room for an honest difference of opinion in the matter, and from a large number of quotations of a similar nature I would call his attention to the dictum of two of his own countrymen:—

Mr. Frederick John Shore of the Bengal Civil Service wrote many years ago as follows:—

But the halcyon days of India are over; she has been drained of a large proportion of the wealth she once possessed and her energies have been cramped by a sordid system of misrule to which the interests of the millions have been sacrificed for the benefit of the few. The gradual impoverishment of the people and country under the mode of rule established by the British Government....the grinding extortions of the English Government, have affected the impoverishment of the country and people to an extent almost unparalleled....."

"The fundamental principle of the English had been to make the whole Indian nation subservient in every possible way to the interest and benefit of themselves.... Had the welfare of the people been our object, a very different course would have been followed; for—again and again I say it—there is nothing in the circumstance itself of our having been foreigners of different colour and faith, that should occasion the people to hate us. We may thank ourselves for having made their feelings for us what they are."

Effect of Foreign Rule.

Mr. Stokes proceeds:—

"The opinion voiced above is obviously not that of the Editor of the "Times of India," but it is that of many distinguished Englishmen. If this be so, why call those fools or knaves who have come to the same conclusion? Surely those should escape the charge of "monstrously untrue, but extremely silly assertions" who dare to say with Sir Thomas Monro that—

"It is not the arbitrary power of a national sovereign, but subjection to a foreign one, that destroys national character and extinguishes national spirit. When a people cease to have a national character to maintain, they lose the mainspring of whatever is laudable both in public and private life, and the private sinks with the public character." (Minute of Dec. 31, 1824.)

And in the event that any of us should come to the conclusion that the system of British rule in India was leading to such results, would such be altogether worthy of scorn and opprobrium, if they said with the writer of the above that "it would be more desirable that we should be expelled from the country altogether than that the result of our system of government should be such an abasement of a whole people." (Indian Reform Tract, VI p. 112)?

The Matiari Report.

At question time in the Legislative Council it was recently stated by the Government of Bombay that the report of the Committee on the firing at Matiari had been received by them. If this is so, why are the Government delaying the publication of the report? It is understood that the Committee have severely condemned the action of the police concerned in the affair. We hope this consideration will not weigh with the Government in making the report available to the public without delay, since the matter is of the utmost public importance and delay in publication will only lead to public apprehension that an attempt is being made in influential quarters to white-wash the conduct of the police.

Press and Criminal Courts.

How intimately the rights of the Press affect the interests of the public is not yet sufficiently realised by the magistracy in this country. An instance in point is the extraordinary attitude taken up by the Resident Magistrate of Bandra in regard to the reporting of the proceedings of the defamation case now being tried by him. Publication of every detail of the proceedings in a criminal case—so long as the report is accurate—is not only a cherished privilege of the Press but a most effective safeguard against miscarriage of justice. And it was this consideration which led the House of Lords to lay down that, as Mr. Vallis said, it was illegal to hold any court *in camera* or shut out the public, from any Court of justice whether civil or criminal. There is, Mr. Vallis said, no law which gives arbitrary powers to magistrates such as that which the Resident Magistrate of Bandra sought to exercise by ordering our representative not to report certain portions of the evidence given by a witness. We do not think that any useful purpose will be served by the publication of all that the witness said about the accused. But instead of leaving the matter to the discretion of those best able to judge, the Magistrate went beyond his powers in adopting the attitude he did towards our representative whose duty it was to give a faithful report of the proceedings.

Under-trial Prisoners.

Not to speak of the treatment meted out to those charged with or convicted of political offences, the ordinary criminal administration in this country is still being carried on without due regard for humane considerations. Last week in a case against two Bank clerks charged with criminal breach of trust Mr. Mohanlal Desai, counsel for defence, drew attention of the Court to the fact that the accused were handcuffed. His Worship was surprised to see this, and asked the police officer since when this practice was going on and remarked that only in cases when accused were charged of murder and violence should they be handcuffed. We are glad Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad took opportunity of condemning this practice which, besides offending against present-day notions of humanity, violates the first principle of criminal law that an accused is to be presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. We trust the acting Presidency Magistrate will not let the matter rest here, but issue definite instructions putting an end to this inhuman practice. He will do well also to look into other grievances of under-trial prisoners.

Behind the Munitions Veil.

The "Amrita Basar Patrika" writes:

"Now a small bird whispers into our ears that it was Sir William Vincent and Dr. Sapru with whom Sir Thomas consulted in the affair. The same bird also tells us that Sir William Vincent and Dr. Sapru both offered to resign when Sir Thomas Holland's resignation was found to be inevitable. But His Excellency the Viceroy did not like this serious break-up of his Government and induced them to stay on."

Swadeshi Exhibitions.

There cannot two opinions as to extreme desirability of holding All-India exhibitions of the products of genuinely indigenous arts, crafts and industries, such as those which are proposed to be held in Ahmedabad and Bombay in December and January next respectively. An annual industrial and agricultural exhibition was a feature of the Congress week every year till about a few years ago. Ordinarily it ought to a have been the proud privilege of the Government of this country to organise industrial exhibitions from time to time, but the public know too well what little genuine interest the Industries Department takes in the development of the purely indigenous arts and crafts of this country. We are glad that steps are being taken to hold Swadeshi exhibitions on a truly comprehensive scale, at Ahmedabad in December and in Bombay in January next. It is to be hoped that all interested in the development of the beautiful and glorious arts and crafts of this country will render every help to the committees of the exhibitions, to make the latter worthy of the country.

INDIA AND EMPIRE

"WHITE RACE SUPREMACY."

BY C. F. ANDREWS

II*

I would wish to make it plain to my readers once more, that it is not the political, but the moral and spiritual side of this great issue of Indian Independence which interests me most deeply. There is no programme I can offer as to the method by which Independence may be reached. The practical difficulties will not come under discussion. The conclusion, which I wish to make absolutely clear is that Independence is the ultimate goal and none other. The reasons put forward, may seem here and there to be sentimental rather than practical: but they go down to clear fundamental difference, which I shall endeavour to explain.

All my life through, I have been a scholar and thinker and a reader of books, eager indeed at every turn to put thought to the best of action, but constitutionally unwilling and unable to take a lead in such action except on very rare occasions. Whenever such occasions have arisen, I have instinctively shrunk back as quickly as possible, because I have felt the political life to be something apart from my own. It has seemed to me necessary to take this personal explanation at the outset in order to forestall the question which immediately arises as to whether Indian Independence is really practical. This issue, I leave to the men of action to settle. The only question, which will be brought forward in these papers is whether Independence is, or is not, the true goal. I am convinced that it is the true goal,—the only satisfying goal. The irresistible logic of events had driven me to this conclusion. It involves, for me, the greatest issue still, an issue as wide as humanity, the breaking down of 'white race supremacy' which I hold to be the greatest menace on earth to-day and the most potent incentive, if not checked in time, to a world conflagration. It will be understood, therefore, at this early state of the discussion, that the question, is not one of politics, but of humanity.

On whichever side I look to-day, in considering the Indian future, on the side of trade and commerce, on the side of industry and labour; on the side of social reforms, religious readjustment, domestic reconstruction; on the side of literature, art and music, on whichever side I look, I can foresee the creative impulse more sustained and the inward energy of the soul of the people more responsive, if Independence could be postulated as the goal in front of us, rather than Home Rule.

To say this, does not necessarily imply that the British connection with India in the past has been an altogether unmixed evil, though I can conceive of no more shameful beginning to any rule than the organised plunder of India by the East India Company, in the Eighteenth Century. Yet, in spite of these evil beginnings of British Rule and its failure over large areas of the life of Indian people to impress itself with any moral energy, I believe, with the late Mr. Gokhale, that this British connection has had its place in Indian history in the inscrutable divine Providence.

DRASTIC OPERATION.

Just as, in the healing of some chronically diseased or infirm person, there is often the need of some drastic surgical operation, of some powerful shock, in order to restore a failing vitality, even so, it appears to me, it may have been necessary for India to receive the surgery of a foreign conduct and the shock of a foreign culture before she could hope to be cured of her disease or infirmity.

To take a striking parallel from European history which will bring home my meaning, the shock of the Islamic conquest and civilisation which broke upon Western Europe, like a thunderstorm, at the close of the Dark Ages of barbarism and ignorance, awakening a strong reaction, this shock was undoubtedly painfull to Christendom, but salutary. Yet we note that Europe as a whole, went back to its own learning after the shock was over, even to these lands which had been physically conquered for many centuries by the Arabs and the Moors. Europe has been richer, not poorer, on the one hand for the shock received, and on the other hand for the subsequent independence.

In a parallel way, the shock of the Anglo-Saxon civilisation came upon India in what may be called, in general terms, India's Dark Ages of the Eighteenth Century, after the decady of the Moghal power and the internal anarcy which followed. Even though this shock came, accompanied by all the evils of foreign exploitation, yet it may in the end have been salutary in its ultimate effect, if the reaction follows.

Certainly Bengal, with its one supremely great figure of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, standing on the very threshold of the change, did react in a remarkable degree to the stimulus of the foreigner. It aroused itself thereby from torpor and decay. Historians of modern India have not been wrong in attributing this renaissance in Bengal, in the first instance, to this tremendous impact from the West. We may heartily agree with all that I have stated and call it, along with Mr. Gokhale, providential; but to prolong the shock by endeavouring to keep India permanently within the British Empire, or to hypnotise the Indian people with smooth words against the idea of Independence may be altogether harmful. For, to be an integral part, and parcel of that Empire, bound up with it, cramped within its boundries, ever more and more assimilated to it, ever losing the energy of

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared in yesterday's issue.

SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES ACT.

PROTEST

REVISION OF SCHEDULE URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

Sections of the Trading Community are objecting to the Safeguarding of Industries Act in so far as the appended schedule includes many commodities not made in Britain and apparently not related to the Key industries. The British Chemical Trade Association in a resolution of protest contends that effect of such inclusion converts the Act into a Tariff one and suggests the appointment of a mixed Government and a Non-official Committee to revise the schedule. The Fancy Goods Section of the London Chamber of Commerce also demands revision and says that the act is embarrassing the Trade.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PREMIER WILL RECEIVE LABOUR DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Oct. 11.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day sent a letter to Messrs. Bowerman and Henderson informing them that he can receive the Labour deputation on unemployment to-morrow evening. The Premier in his letter denied that he was responsible for any delays in meeting the Labour Leaders as was suggested in the letter sent to him by the Labour Conference on the 7th and deeply regretted the labour repudiation of Cooperation. He declared that the Financiers and Employers were only too anxious to co-operate with the Representatives of Labour but the latter's Council has preferred to submit its own ideas without hearing other points of view and that was not a helpful attitude in a crisis which was insoluble without effective co-operation of all classes. If, however, Labour Leaders adhered to that view the Cabinet would meet them on the 11th.

LEADERS ACCEPT PREMIER'S INVITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Oct. 11

The Labour leaders have accepted the Premier's invitation to meet him on October 11th. They state that they do not refuse to co-operate with the Government but decline to be parties to any course which will involve further delays in dealing with the unemployment problem.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES' LOSSES.

EXPLANATIONS BY DIRECTORS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Oct. 11.

A crowded meeting of the delegates of the Co-operative Societies at Manchester to-day heard the explanations of the Directors with regard to the loss of 3,500,000 lbs. sterling during the last six months. It was decided to appoint a committee to investigate the rubber transactions. President Thorpe emphasised that the Co-operative Wholesale Society's assets exceeded the liabilities by 9,000,000 lbs. sterling. Mr. Arnold, a director, stated that the Company, acting on behalf of the Society, had embarked on excessive rubber transactions of which the Society was not aware. Immediately after this the price of rubber fell tremendously. The price of rubber was at its lowest when the accounts were made up.

THEFT OF LIQUORS IN VIRGINA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Oct. 11.

Washington. Wines and Liquors valued at 200,000 dollars have been stolen from the country residence at Virginia of Financier Joseph Leiter. The thieves used acetylene torches and cut a way through the three inch steel door to the wine-cellar from which they removed hundreds of cases of liquors in trucks. This is the greatest theft of private stock which has taken place since the prohibition came into force. The Caretaker was absent at the time of theft.

GREEK VICTORY AT AFION-KARAHISSAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Oct. 12.

Athens.—A Greek official communiqué states that the battle which began on September 30th at Afion-Karahissar sector ended October 8th, in a brilliant Greek victory, the Turks retreating in disorder after having sustained severe losses.

VISCOUNT GREY.

REENTERS ACTIVE POLITICS.

DENOUNCES COALITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd 2-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

Viscount Grey, a former Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Berwick to-day delivered his first political speech since his retirement in 1916. It is regarded as forecasting his re-entry into political life with active participation in the counsels of the Independent Liberal Party. Viscount Grey denounced the Coalition as having lost both the *Raison D'etre* and the confidence of the country. He condemned the Government's part in the Irish Policy but approved of the Irish Conference which commences in London to-morrow. Viscount Grey uttered a warning to the Irish Representatives against forcing the negotiations to a point where the British People believe self-preservation is endangered. For instance, he said that the Naval Defence of two lands must be under one authority.

SINKING OF THE "ROWAN"

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. at 2-15 a.m. Oct. 11.

The details of the Double collision which sank the Laird liner, "Rowan" yesterday at the entrance to the Firth of Clyde, give an idea of the suddenness of the disaster.

The first collision with the American ship, "West Comak," was not serious and it was expected that the "Rowan" would be able to reach the port, but ten minutes later the "Clan Malcolm," hurrying to the rescue at full speed, struck the "Rowan" amidships tearing a great gash in the vessel's side. The "Rowan" crumped up and sank like stone. A wild scramble ensued in the attempt to lower the ship's lifeboats, but this was unsuccessful as the boats were nearly all swamped. One of the officers of the "Rowan" actually managed to jump into the "Clan Malcolm" when she collided. Passengers and crew were flung into the water where they struggled desperately for lifebelts and rafts.

The task of rescue was impeded by fog and darkness. The destroyer "Westrer" helped to rescue the survivors, many of whom had become exhausted through immersion, to which two succumbed. The captain of the "Rowan" stuck to the bridge and went down with the ship.

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 11.

The deathroll of the "Rowan" disaster, counting the missing, now totals twenty-seven.

TOTAL DHATH ROLL OVER TWENT.

ELEVEN MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Oct. 11.

It is officially stated that two missing members of the crew of the "Rowan" have turned up. This leaves eleven of the crew still missing including Captain Brown. The official death roll at present is 17, but several members of the Southern Syncopated Orchestra are missing and it is feared that the final deathroll will be over twenty. It is stated that a boat loaded with terror-stricken persons was smashed to atoms between the "Rowan" and the "Clan Malcolm" at the moment of collision.

FURTHER DETAILS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Oct. 11.

Amongst the "Rowan's" passengers were Coloured Members of the Southern Syncopated Orchestra who had just finished a concert engagement in Glasgow and were due to open in Dublin to-day. It is understood that several of the troupe are missing. The Drummer of the band was picked up and taken on board the destroyer "Wrestler" but died later from shock due to explosure. All the troupe's belongings went down with the ship.

SPANIH SUCCESS IN GOUROUGOU

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Oct. 11.

Madrid.—An official communique from Melilla says that the Spaniards have captured the mountainous region of Gourougou, the enemy's principal base in Morocco.

CABLE ITEMS.

The King granted audience at Buckingham Palace yesterday to Sir Percy Lyham Loraine on his appointment as British Minister in Persia; and to Rear-Admiral Lewis Clinton-Baker who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station.

Sir Percy Loraine leaves Marseilles on October 29th and will arrive at Tehran by the middle of December, accompanied by his new third secretary R. Hadow, who will join him at Bombay.

HOW TO PACIFY MUSLIMS.

BY CONCILIATION--NOT REPRESSION.

PLEA FOR JUSTICE TO TURKEY.

LORD READING'S DUTY.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S MEETING

An important meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee of India was held on Saturday and Sunday last at Chotani House, Bombay, to discuss certain momentous questions concerning the present situation. A large number of representative from all parts of India including Burma attended. The President, Seth Chotani while opening the meeting made the following speech.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

As you know in March last I was invited with a few other brothers by the Prime Minister of England to go to England to present the Indian Muslims' point of view on the Near Eastern question. The call was sudden but after due consultation it was decided that I should accept the invitation. My companions and specially Shaikh Mushir Hosain Kidwai who stayed all along with me, will bear it out that throughout my stay in Europe, I fully kept in view my responsibilities as the President of the Central Khilafat Committee. I do not hesitate to say that our Delegation proved as great a failure as the two previous Delegations. Instead of obtaining an honourable peace for our sorely tried brothers in Turkey, we left them in the grips of a life and death struggle, their rich lands devastated, their villages burnt, men, women and children massacred and sacred buildings, Mosques, Mosleums destroyed by dynamites. Instead of making any favourable impression upon Mr. Lloyd George so as to make him more friendly towards Turkey, before we left London we read his speech in the House of Commons clearly saying that he was a sincere friend of Greece and that the Greeks would be justified in demanding a still further favourable alteration of the already outrageous unratified Treaty of Sevres because of her supposed victory.

THE ONLY SYMPATHISER.

Of all the responsible men I found Mr. Montagu to be very sympathetic with our point of view, but the ignorance of the British public on all foreign matters is so great and the prejudices of responsible British statesmen against Turkey so unsurmountable that his efforts have ended in complete failure.

BRITAIN'S SUPPORT OF GREECE.

All the representations we made to the responsible Ministers, the interviews we gave to the representatives of the European papers have already been published in this country and I need not repeat them here, but I am grieved to inform you that the attitude of England against Turkey was much more unfavourable than that of either France or Italy. This is not only my impression, H. H. the Aga Khan himself joined me in cabling to Lord Reading from Paris to the same effect and he, Mr. Kidwai and myself sent a letter to the Prime Minister drawing his attention to the same deplorable state of affairs. Unfortunately England has gone so far is her support of Greece that it is very difficult for any Muslim to believe that she can be impartial if she is asked to mediate. Nor can Muslims rely upon the League of Nations, where hostile opinion against Turkey is likely always to predominate and neutralize efforts even if any Muslim member finds his place.

I absolutely fail to see why British Prime Minister or the Cabinet should favour Greece more when India with one voice is asking Britain to favour the Turks more, when the Prime Minister has been repeatedly impressed by Indian representatives that there can never be peace in India unless there is peace with Turkey, that the vital interests of Britain herself will suffer terribly unless England changes her attitude towards to Turkey.

The responsibility of all the unrest in India lies on the shoulders of those British statesmen who ignored and even defied our warnings. Warnings and representations of such loyal men as H. H. the Aga Khan and Mr. Ameer Ali—warnings of Hindu leaders and Sikh leaders, warning of "Moderates" as of "Extremists" all have been treated with absolute contempt.

WHEN PEACE IS POSSIBLE.

It is not that we do not desire to be peaceful but the fact is that no Muslim who is true to his faith can rest peaceful unless he sees his Khalifa restored to its independent status and his Holy places and lands of Jazirat-ul-Arab restored to free Muslim control.

Repressive measures will not intimidate the people. They may add to the prevailing excitement and may increase the tension to the breaking point.

I am confident that because our cause is just and right we will succeed in the end, if we continue our struggle unitedly and on non-violent lines. It is a pity that the British Government does not yet see its way to remove the causes of unrest and is thus increasing its own difficulties and the period of unsettlement. The British Government is not responsible to us but to the British public which is kept either ignorant of the true state of our mind and of our work or is deceived by misrepresentations. Efforts are continuously made to keep the truth veiled. I think it is our duty to adopt means to reveal the truth and therefore, I have come back convinced that we should have such bureaux and organs in Europe as to make it possible for every truth-seeker to find out the truth.

ARRESTS OF THE BROTHERS.

As to the arrests of our beloved Brothers I will simply say that if they deserved to be arrested all Muslims who believe in the Quran deserve to be arrested. They had the authority of the Quran behind them and, therefore, their arrest means a challenge to Islam.

All of us are bound to follow our Holy religion at any price. It may cost us many sacrifices but we will all follow it and shall not flinch in executing our duty. I would again say that instead of adopting repressive steps the best way to obtain peace is to remove the causes of the prevailing unrest which are well-known to all. Affection of a people cannot be won by force but by kindness and now the whole country is disaffected. Unless the causes are removed, the unrest will continue even if every day hundreds of us are sent to jail.

EXPECTATIONS FROM LORD READING

Everybody had had great expectations from Lord Reading. It was thought that he would use his undoubted influence with the British Cabinet and the people to have the Turkish question settled according to the Muslim demands and that he will himself see to it that that system of Government would be changed which made Amritsar atrocities possible. Unfortunately indications are that reactionaries and prejudice have triumphed and the result is continued unrest and struggle both in Turkey and in India.

MEETING WITH BROTHERS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS.

You will be interested to hear that during this visit of mine to Europe I had the good fortune of meeting our brothers from different parts of the World. I met representatives of Angora, Constantinople, Egypt, Hedjad, Palestine and Afghanistan. Our Angora brothers have sent a special message to all Indians, Hindus and Muslims. They have sent their thanks for the sympathy shown to them at this time of trouble. They have expressed their greater gratitude to the non-Muslims who have joined hands with the Muslims in working for the Turkish cause. They have sent this message that they are prepared to fight till the bitter end for their faith and their country.

SUGGESTION FOR FUTURE WORK

Brothers, in the end I will make a few suggestions as to our future work.

The first is that we should make Hindu-Muslim Unity the corner stone of our work. Whether we do any work for the Khilafat or for Swaraj we should keep our Unity in tact.

The second is that we should devote ourselves to Swadeshi and boycott and keep an eye on the industrial development of our Motherland, a scheme of which I have in view.

The third is that the Muslims should collect as soon as possible a large fund for Angora where starvation and misery is heart rending.

The whole of Christendom is attending to the Russian famine although America, England and France were hostile to the Russian Government. The misery and suffering in Asia Minor caused by the ruthless policy of devastation by the Greeks is not less than that caused by the famine in Russia.

We should do all we can irrespective of our race or religion to relieve that suffering.

In the end I pray God to give us all strength to do our duty to our religion and country.

FUNDS FOR ANGORA.

The Committee among other matters of supreme importance laid especial stress upon collecting at least a crore of the rupee within the shortest time possible for the Angora Government and decided to organize deputation of leading Moslems for that purpose. Masihul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan was elected as Vice-President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India. All the Khilafat Committees where called upon to support the Karachi resolution.

The work of collections for the Angora Government will be vigorously taken up throughout India and it is earnestly expected that all the Moslems, anxious to save the honour of Islam and the Khilafat, will come forward with large donations and help the Mujahidin who are fighting bravely against the enemies of Islam.

IRISH CONFERENCE.

SINN FE'N DELEGATION IN LONDON

MR. DEVALERA TO BE KEPT IN CONSTANT TOUCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Oct. 11.

Mr. Michael Collins arrived in London this morning thus completing the Sinn Fein Delegation to the Irish Conference, which, it is expected, will be opened by Mr. Lloyd George at 10 Downing Street on the morning of the 11th. The British Government Representatives who are to attend the conference will meet this evening at Downing Street to discuss the procedure. Mr. De Valera will be kept in constant touch with the Delegates by special couriers.

IRELAND NOT TO INDULGE IN FOOLISH HOPES.

MR. DE-VALERA'S PROCLAMATION TO PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Oct. 12.

On the eve of the Irish Peace Conference in London, Dail Eireann has issued a proclamation signed by Mr. De Valera addressed to the people of Ireland urging them to support the Irish delegates unitedly and unflinchingly. It says that all share in the desire to bring "secular conflict" to end, but adds:—"Struggle on our side has always been simply for maintenance of a right which, being indefeasible, cannot be either relinquished or compromised." It fears that it is unlikely that the claim conflicting with Ireland's right will be abandoned now and considers that Ireland should not indulge in foolish hopes, adding:—"Peace and ending of conflict will be secured not by skill or statesmanship of leaders, but by stern determination to knit closely the nation which is steeled to acceptance of death rather than of abandonment of rightful liberty." The proclamation utters warning against division in the ranks of the Irish people.

REPARATIONS AND GERMANY

DISASTROUS DEPRECIATION OF MARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

The efforts on the part of Germany to raise money to pay the Allies in cash, have resulted disastrously in lowering the value of both Mark and Franc. Thus payment in kind as arranged under the new agreement is the only effective way of meeting the reparations. The only consolation to Britain is that she now has chance of recovering her lost foreign markets as with France's sense of wrong appeased there will probably be no more unsettling the Reparations crisis.

ENGLISH ATTITUDE ON REPARATIONS AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

The conclusion of the agreement between M. Loucheur and M. Rathenau has evoked singularly little comment in England, though according to well-informed Paris Correspondents it practically means that the Versailles Treaty is doomed, for if Germany defaults under the recent Allied London Agreement; France will not suffer as she exclusively will obtain payment by accepting Ger goods.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO THE LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations to-day considered the report of Permanent Committee on Manadates which stated that reports had been received from the mandatory Powers relating to the administration of the various territories. All these reports had been examined with the exception of Mesopotamia and Palestine, which had been deferred owing to the state of uncertainty with regarded "A" Mandates.

The President of the Council Baron Wellington Koo paid a tribute to the Committee's work and invited the President of the Committee and two colleagues to form a sub-committee to report to the next session of the Council regarding the question of the National status of the inhabitants of the "B" and "C" mandated territories which the Committee advised demanded a prompt solution. He said that other suggestions which had been made would be communicated to the Governments pending the Council's definite decision when drawing up a mandate.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT ZANZIBAR.

SYMPATHY WITH ALI BROTHERS.

SPREAD OF SWADESHI.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 30.

The Hon. Secretary of the Indian National Association writes:—

The Indian communities in this Protectorate celebrated the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi with very great rejoicings. Under instructions from the Indian National Association the communities decorated their houses. Sweets were distributed by the Association to all the school children and schools were closed.

In the afternoon a huge mass meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Yusufali A. Karimji Jivanji where resolutions were passed congratulating Mahatma Gandhi and recording the services of Maulanas Mahamed Ali and Shaukat Ali to India and Islam and sympathising with them for their prosecution for alleged sedition as reported by Reuter. The resolutions were passed with great acclamation. The principal speakers on the resolutions were Messrs. Mahomed Saleh Kanji, Ibji Shivji, Trikamdas Premji, and Bihariles N. Amratani.

The wave of Swadeshi is fast spreading in this province.

PRINCE OF WALES HONOURED.

K. C. S. I. AND K. C. I. E.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The King invested the Prince of Wales with the insignia of the Knight Commanderships of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire.

QUEENSLAND LOAN.

SCENE IN THE PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 11.

Brisbane.—M. Theodore, Premier, has now admitted that Queensland is negotiating an American Loan. His contradictory statements caused a scene in Parliament this morning with the result that the Leader of the Opposition was suspended for a week for defying the Chair. Mr. Theodore declared that the exchange position would be advantageous because the loan was to be issued on the dollar basis which the Government would convert into Pounds sterling.

VIEW OF THE COMMONWEALTH TREASURER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 11.

Melbourne.—Mr. Cook, the Commonwealth Treasurer, announces his disapproval of the Queensland Loan and says that this is the first Australian state which has gone outside the Empire for the purpose of raising a Loan and moreover seven per cent. is a very high rate for a Government Loan.

DISBANDMENT OF CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

EARLY HAIG ON THEIR NECESSITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 12.

Speaking at the unveiling of the memorial to the fallen warriors at Canterbury, Earl Haig sharply criticised the proposed disbandment of the four regiments of cavalry as he considered that the step was unjustified by the lessons of the War. He declared that if Ludendorff had had sufficient mounted forces which he could have thrown into action south-east of Amiens on March 21st and 22th, 1918, the result might have been disastrous to the Allies. The War taught emphatically that cavalry is an essential arm and that it could not be replaced by the tanks, the aeroplanes or the heavy guns.

OPENING OF E. AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE.

GOVERNOR ON INDAIN QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 12.

Nairobi.—The Governor, Sir Edward Northey, opened the Legislative Council today and in the course of his speech, he appealed for a truce as regards the Indian question concerning which he had no announcement to make. Sir Edward promised that the question would be seriously and quietly considered.

EPHESUS EXCAVATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Oct. 12.

Athens.—It is reported from Ephesus that the local excavations have resulted in the discovery of considerable portions of the Church of Saint John Evangelist, notably the crypt which was the traditional tomb of the Apostle.

THE DHARWAR TRAGEDY.

FIRING UNJUSTIFIABLE.

CONGRESS COMMTTIEE'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the Inquiry Committee appointed by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to inquire into the firing by the Authorities on the crowd at Dharwar on 1st July, 1921. The Committee was composed of Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji, Retired Chief Justice, High Court, Baroda, Mr. S. S. Setlur, Advocate, some time Judge, Chief Court, Mysore, and Mr. M. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi, Advocate, Nagpur. This report is published by the District Congress Committee of Dharwar.

This Committee was appointed by a Resolution of the Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee which met on 31st 1921 at Bombay. The resolution runs thus:—

"Resolved that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to inquire into the firing by the authorities on the crowd at Dharwar on the 1st of July and the full circumstances connected therewith and to make report thereon within a month:—

1. Shrij. Abbas S. Tyabji,
2. Shrij. Bhavani Shankar Niyogi,
3. Shrij. S. S. Setlur,

that the Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee be required to serve as Secretary for the purpose."

INVITATION TO THE POLICE.

2. In pursuance of this Resolution, Shrij. Abbas, S. Tyabji, and Shrij. B. Niyogi arrived at Dharwar, on the 16th of August, 1921 and forthwith informed the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police of Dharwar that the Committee intended to commence enquiry into the circumstances of the firing by the Dharwar Police on 1st July in accordance with the aforesaid Resolution and invited them to participate in the proceedings, if they so desired, by offering evidence relevant to the purpose of the inquiry and by the cross-examination of witnesses examined before the Committee on behalf of the Public of Dharwar. His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay too was informed of this request by an urgent telegraphic massage. A general invitation by a notice which was printed and distributed broadcast in the city was issued to the public to place before the Committee such evidence as may be pertinent to the inquiry. All necessary steps were thus taken to ensure that no evidence available in any quarter was shut out.

NON-PARTICIPATION BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE POLICE.

3. No one however appeared before the Committee on behalf of the Government or the Police. Only a Sub-Inspector of Police attended as a member of the public and took notes of the proceedings from day to day. Every care has been taken to utilise all such materials as were available from the records of the Committing Magistrate and Session Judge in the riot case up to the date of the report and thereby remedy the defects that arise from the non-participation of the Government in the Inquiry. The Committee is aware that the prosecution evidence before the Committing Magistrate was not tested by cross-examination on behalf of the accused either in that Court or in the Sessions. This disadvantage could not be helped at this stage under the circumstances of this case as the accused, all of whom are not non-cooperators, decided not to make any defence alleging want of confidence in the authorities of this District. Under these circumstances the absence of those who are the accused in the riot case, at the Committee's inquiry has not been such a great disadvantage as it would otherwise have been. The Committee has taken great pains to minimise the defects of want of cross-examination, by any representative of the Government, of the witnesses examined on behalf of the public by taking care not to allow any statements to pass without proper sifting.

SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

4. The scope of the inquiry which the Committee held was wider than that of the trial of the accused by the Sessions Court which is confined to the guilt or otherwise of the accused appearing before it. We have to decide in view or all the circumstances of the case whether the firing by the Police on the 1st of July which caused the death of some and injury to many young and old, was justifiable. This has naturally led to the admission before us of a large body of evidence which would, under ordinary circumstances, be inadmissible in the Sessions trial. Subject to this the Committee has treated the inquiry strictly as a judicial contest between the Public of Dharwar and the Police of Dharwar.

EVIDENCE SUFFICIENT FOR FORMING DEFINITE CONCLUSIONS.

4. Although, technically speaking, the proceeding of the Committee, may seem to lack the merit of thoroughness on account of the fact that the Police was not represented before it, yet, the Committee feels, that, as it has been placed in possession of the evidence bearing on all the aspects of the case, it was justified in forming definite conclusions. The Committee went over the locality on the 25th and again on the 26th and inspected the liquor and toddy shops with a view to examine the situation in the light of the evidence that had been adduced before it particularly in reference to the allegation that the crowd indulged in recklessly throwing stones and burning the tatti in the liquor shop in order to set fire thereto.

REVIEW OF PUBLIC ACTIVITIES IN DHARWAR.

5. The history of the pblic activities of the District dates from the 1st session of the Karnatak Political Conference held under the Presidentship of Dewan Bahadur V. P. Madhavrao, C.I.E., the retired Devan of Mysore, on 12th May 1920. Under the impetus given by the Conference political life went on gathering strength and after the Nagpur Congress the people were prepared to work up vigorously the programme of Non-violent Non-co-operation in the district.

SECESSION OF LINGAYATS.

6. Unfortunately however, on account of some serious difference having arisen in the Reception Committee of the first Karnatak Conference, an important section of the people mostly consisting of the non-Brahmins seceded from the Conference and issued a Manifesto calling upon non-Brahmins not to participate therein but to hold a separate Conference of their own. Accordingly a special Conference was held at Hubli in July 1920 under the presidentship of Sir Tyagaraj Chetty, the well-known anti-Brahmin leader of Madras.

OFFICIAL MANIPULATION SUSPECTED.

7. During the session of the 2nd Non-Brahmin Conference held at Belgaum in June 1921, two prominent Non-Brahmin Nationalists were forbidden to speak by an order under section 144, Cr. P. C. This led the public generally to conclude that the split between the two important sections of the people was due to official manipulation.

THE ATTITUDE OF MR. PAINTER, THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE TOWARDS NON-CO-OPERATION.

8. The political workers in the district had to contend against the opposition of a large number of Non-Brahmins on the one hand and the hostility of the officials on the other. Both the opposition of the Non-Brahmins and hostility of the officials became very acute since the arrival of Mr. Painter as Collector of the District. As to his attitude towards the Non-co-operation movement we may refer only to the following:—

(a) The confidential circular N. C. O..... 5 of 23-5 1921 issued to his officers indicating the lines on which they were to fight Non-co-operation.

(b) Exh. 97, the deposition of Mr. Yellappa a public spirited shoemaker that when he resigned his Municipal membership in the beginning of the year, he was sent for by the Collector, and was given a draft disclaimer for publication in the Press. It gives a clear insight into the psychology of Mr. Painter's mind. We give it here in extenso. (Exh. 98):—

Dharwar, 1921.

"To,

The Editor of .....

Dear Sir,

There is a belief in some quarters that I have resigned my membership of the Dharwar Municipality, in pursuance of Non-co-operation. This is entirely wrong. My resignation was due the mismanagement prevailing in the Municipality where the demands of the poor rate-payers and especially those of my own caste did not receive any attention. I entirely repudiate having emebraced Non-co-operation principles. I abhor that movement. Please publish this in your newspaper. I will pay the charges on the publication.

Yours truly."

(c) A Memo: N. C. O. 1/26 of 1921 filed before us by Mr. Shrinivasrao Raghvendra in which the District Magistrate declared that he was not willing to renew his Arms licence as he was believed to be a Non-co-operationist, i.e., hostile to the state.

(d) A similar N. C. O. Memo. given on 30-4-1921 to another licence who gave his evidnece in camera before us.

(e) A formal Circular issued on the 5th of August 1921 to bring home to the ignorant masses "the serious rise in prices which may lead to disorder and looting" and the precious fact that "those consequences will be the result not of any action on the part of the Government but of Mr. Gandhi's campaign" and also to give his trusted officers "a good opportunity to distinguish themselves on the lines already indicated, in the Confidential circular of May 1921." To further prove his earnestness, he asked to send any cloth dealers who are opposed to the boycott to the Collector in his office any day from 12 noon to 2 p.m.

The foregoing speak for themselves.

ATTITUDE OF MR. PAINTER, THE D. M. TOWARDS PICKETING AT LIQUOR SHOPS.

9. To an officer who feels called upon to carry on a propaganda against a political movement, which he believes to be dangerous, the anti-drink campaign would appear to be monstrous as it directly affects the public treasury which it is his duty to fill. He seems to have therefore taken personal interest in putting down picketing. Mr. Joshi a respectable Pensioned Government officer who is now the President of the District Congress Committee testifies to the correctness of the account published in the issue of Karnatak Vritta of 14-6-1921 (Exh. 68 Appendix I.) As an instance of his hostile attitude to picketing at liquor shops we may refer to an altercation with a picket, Mr. Abdulrahman, who now figures as accused 19 in the Sessions trial, on 8th May 1921 at the Market liquor shop (Exh. 136). The Collector asked the volunteer what he would do if he (the Collector) should get his Mahomedan Sepoy to drink in his (picket's) presence. The latter retorted that he would note down his servant's name and get him punished by the Jamat, Mr. Painter then pressed his servant to drink, which he, however, refused to do, being a Mahomedan.

NON-CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN DHARWAR DISTRICT.

10. On the other hand there is ample evidence to show that ever since the holding of the Karnatak Conference political activity in the District has run at white heat. After the Nagpur Congress 9 National schools were started; National schools were started; remotest villages in the district have now been overhauled by the Congress propaganda; *Begar* system has been attacked; Charakas have been introduced on a large scale; Rs. 38,000 were collected for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, and 25,000 members have been enrolled; 10 pleaders suspended practice, and have been devoting all their energies and abilities to promote and push on the Congress propaganda.

LIQUOR PICKETING IN DHARWAR DISTRICT.

11. Picketing near liquor shops, begun spontaneously by the people, was taken up vigorously by the Khilafat and the Congress Committee and the personal visit of the Collector to the liquor shop may be taken as proof of its success. When the movement began with the people, there was a certain amount of violence in the shape of the drinkers being made to ride donkeys, faces being besmeared with tar. By the advice of Maulana Mahomad Ali the Khilafat took up the matter in hand. They formed Jamats in Mohullas to whom were reported the cases of those who drank. They only fined such people. As it was found that the shops could not be picketed the whole time by honourary pickets, the paid volunteers were appointed with strict instructions to avoid all violence and use only persuasion, entreaties and to simply note down the names of the drinkers being reported the Jamats. In the month of April, the Congress workers also joined the movement. As this movement began to be effective, the liquor contractors began to make all manner of false reports to the Police, to abuse and illtreat volunteers and in the end violently assaulted Mr. Guttal a pleader while picketing. Although the Police were indifferent before, since the arrival of the present D.S.P., Mr. Marston at the end of April 1921 there began a series of prosecutions against volunteers at several places in the district, for robbery. One of such cases against two volunteer was decided on 1st of July 1921 (Exh. 103A) who were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment, because they caught the D. S. P's Bhangi drunk and recovered with his consent from him annas 13 as fine which was credited in the Khilafat accounts. The attitude of the trying Magistrate becomes vividly clear from the following extract:—

"...The alleged eye-witnesses of the drama that was played in front of Mr. Ankaligi's house are:—

Defence witness No. 2 Mr. Ankaligi,
" " 5 " Herlekar,
" " 6 Dr. Kirloskar,
" " 7 Mr. Shamrao Deshpande.
" " 9 Mr. Babaji Nagappa.

Of these the first three are men of position in the town, but they are also men dabbling in politics. Mr. Ankaligi is a pleader who has suspended his practice since the day on which Mr. Gandhi arrived in Dharwar last October. He is also a member of the District Congress Committee and one of the arbitrators selected by the Khilafat Committee to decide cases of Khilafat members who do not desire to step into the ordinary Courts of law. Both Mr. Herlekar and Br. Kirloskar admit that they attended political and Khilafat meetings. Mr. Herlekar appeared with a Gandhi cap on, when he gave his evidence. It is therefore patent that however respectable these witnesses may be they are interested in the Khilafat cause and that their evidence in this case is on that account not beyond suspicion..." It should be noted "that on some of the days of hearing, the D. S. P. and Dy. S. P. were also present." (Exh. 103 A.)

STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN DISTRICT AUTHORITIES AND LOCAL LEADERS.

12. Under these circumstances, the relations between the District authorities and the public leaders would naturally be strained. The vernacular press of Dharwar did not escape Mr. Painter's attention. A paper called *Karmaveer* was reported to Government and on 30th June the Collector conveyed to the editors thereof at a personal interview the warning received from Government. It is alleged that at the end of the interview the Collector frankly told Mr. Kabbur that "he would be glad to see him in jail for one year." Mr. Kabbur being an under-trial prisoner his evidence was not available to us. Some witnesses assert that immediately after the interview they heard Mr. Kabbur say this. (Vide Exhs. 26, 91 and other.) They are all respectable witnesses, and the knowledge of the facts stated by them would naturally come to them as Mr. Kabbur's friends and colleagues at the Bar. We therefore thought it proper to write to the Collector to give him an opportunity to meet the allegation made against him. We have had neither an acknowledgment nor a reply to that letter. In the Government communique the fact that he threatened them with imprisonment is denied but not the exact statement imputed to him by the witnesses. Therefore we are constrained to believe them and infer that the interviewes were not *persona grata* with him.

THE POINTS FOR DETERMINATION.

13. Bearing these matters in mind we have to determine whether the firing by the Police, that took place at the market toddy and liquor shops on the night of the 1st of July resulting in injuries to 39 persons and death to three others, was ordered under reasonable and justifiable circumstances. In order to pronounce our opinion on this point we have to determine:—

(1) Under what circumstances did the crowd collect before the liquor and toddy shops and their neighbourhood?

(2) What was the approximate number of those who were acting in common and were not present there merely as sight-seers at the time firing took place?

(3) What was the object aimed at by those who were acting in common?

(4) What was done by those acting in common prior to the opening of fire by the Police?

(5) Was any attempt made by the Police to disperse the crowd by means other than shooting?

(6) Was any warning given that unless the crowd dispersed within a given time, it would be fired upon with buckshot?

(7) Was the firing directed only against points where danger was expected? if not what was the justification for firing in other directions? Did the firing cease immediately the occasion for it disappeared? If not, was the continuation of the fire pustifiable?

(8) Was the firing on the party which brought the Kitson light to the liquor shop justifiable?

14. As to the first and second points we do not propose here to go minutely into the evidence of the witnesses who depose to various incidents when examined before the Committing Magistrate or of those examined before us. We give the general result of the evidence and determine its value. On this point, there is on behalf of the Police a large number of witnesses who assert that a crowd of 2 to 3 thousand people had assembled between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. with the object of burning the liquor and toddy shops, destroying the Police Katchery and killing the Sub-Inspector and Mamlatdar, and reproducing Malegaon. On the other hand, the witnesses produced before us state that between 6 p.m., and 8 p.m. picketing as usual was going on before the shops, that some 50 to 100 youngsters took part in shouting "Gandhi Maharajki Jai" whenever any person came drunk out of the liquor shop, and that such person was pursued up to about the main road by them. But besides the youngsters, there were spectators whose number continued to increase as night came on.

15. On comparison of these two sets of evidence it appears quite clear that whilst the Police witnesses made no distinction between mere sight-seers and those actively participating in picketing, and therefore say generally that the whole crowd amounted to 2 to 3 thousand, a trustworthy witness like Mr. Sabnis (Exh 36, Exh 75 on the Committing Magistrate's record) says "Most of the crowd appeared to be sight-seers like myself but 2 to 3 hundred people in front of the liquor shop seemed to be of hostile spirit and were making a demonstration by shouts. The door of the liquor shop was closed. When I went just in front of the liquor shop, I heard a sound of a stone having fallen on its roof and did not see the people or the Police molesting each other physically." Then this gentleman when examined before us as (Exh.. 36) stated:—

"I recollect having seen Basappa that evening (1st July, 1921) at my office at about 7 p.m. He looked frightened and so I asked him what the matter was he told me that there was a row in front of the market liquor shop, as a police constable, who had got drunk, spat upon the faces of the people in front of the liquor shop and poured toddy on them; that the constable had hidden himself in the liquor shop and that the people being enraged were trying to get at him." He also said that one of the persons who had taken drink had been most roughly handled by the people. "I went with a friend of mine named A. Gaffar to the liquor shop. We went directly in front of the liquor shop. He had to push through a crowd to get there. The crowd consisted of all kinds of people Hindu, Muslim, traders, and Bazar people including people like Government servants and teachers. Most of them appeared to be sight-seers. I saw about 20 armed constables who where lined up along the gutters. The crowd filled the space front of the liquor shop. The liquor shop was closed at the time. When I entered the road which passes by the liquor shop I saw groups of about 10 men each standing in circles here and there talking amongst themselves. All these groups with the exception of the one in front of the shop appeared to be of sight-seers. The group in front of the shop was about 2 to 3 hundred. They were demonstrating by angry shouting. I did not care to catch the words of the shouting. As there was a regular babel of cries I was unable to carefully mark the expressions used. I enquired from one of the smaller groups why people were shouting, I was told that the crowd was trying to get at the constable who was hiding inside. The Police were quiet and no attempt to disperse the crowd was made. They were passive lookers on. I did not apprehend from what I saw and heard any harm to myself or any one else. I took out a cigar and began to smoke. There was no altercation, no one was attempting to get into the shop by force and the Police attempting to keep them out. None of the Public was molested by any one. I smoked for about 5 minutes and then went by the road to the Police Thana, Then I loitered there for some minutes. I did not hear any vocal incitement to violence. By this I mean no words inciting to violence were heard by me. Just a minute before I left, the Police left the liquor shop and proceeded to the Thana. As I was turning back homeward and had come to the corner of the Thana I saw a blaze. I saw that the tatti of the verandah was on fire. The tatti was on the edge of the verandah. I saw one of the persons in front of the shop throwing something out of a bottle. I presume it was kerosine oil as the blaze increased. As it was dark I cannot say who set the tatti on fire. Whistles began to be blown by the Police; armed constables from the Thana came running to the shop and extinguished the fire. This took only a minute. The tatti was burning only for a couple of minutes before being put out. This time the number of constables was larger. It was not conveyed to my brains by the shouts of the Police that I and others were ordered to disperse. I did not see any physical collusion between the Police and the people on the 2nd occasion. I saw no attempt on the part of the crowd to occasion damage to property or person after fire had been put out. After this the Police formed into a double line and carried something from the liquor shop to the Police Thana for safety. I did not see what it was. Then after the constables went to the Police Thana there was prolonged blowing of whistles. I could understand that ther was some communication between those blowing at the Thana and those at the shop-side. When the Police carried away something mentioned above, the shouts of the people and Police increased. I got nervous and left the place . . . . Just a minute after I left, I heard firing. . . . I heard no warning in distinct words being given to people to disperse, or otherwise they would be fired upon." We make no apology for giving this, rather a long extract, as he is the most important witness in the case and his evidence covers all the issues and is corroborated by the evidence recorded by us.

16. From the foregoing we come to the conclusion that though there may have been a crowd of thousand or even more present, the portion, independent of the mere sight-seers, amounted to between to 2 and 3 hundred.

17. The fact that Mr. Sabnis had heard nothing on the occasion which could convey to him that violence was intended or did not see any incitement shows that whatever may have been the object, it certainly was not to burn the liquor shop or Thana, or to kill the Police Sub-Inspector or cause injury to any person or damage to property. All the evidence that has been adduced before us goes to show that at about 5-30 p.m. picketing was going on and that besides the volunteers there was aband of youngsters who probably hooted and jeered at those who came out of the shop after having had a drink, that towards the evening the numbers about the liquor shop began to increase, and that a large crowd really gathered only after armed constables had been placed to guard the liquor shop and the Police whistles were blown and bells were rung after a blaze had been seen at the liquor shop, with the result that a much larger crowd of sightseers was attracted to the place. It is also clear from Mr. Sabnis' evidence as well as those who had gone to the spot earlier than him (Exhs. 47,34 and others) that the crowd in front of the liquor shop had been irritated on account of the fact that one Police constable who had go drunk behaved mischievously by throwing toddy, bits of earthen pots and some stones from behind the liquor shop. (Ex 47 and others). We feel pretty certain that it was by reason of the knowledge of this incident that the Police did not take any serious notice of the conduct of the crowd. Had the crowd been pelting the Police guard with stones as alleged, they, during those two hours, would certainly have made an effort to arrest some of the leaders.

18. Although the Police at the liquor shop remained quiescent between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. we find that from about 6-o'clock the Police officers began to make alarming reports alleging stone throwing violence and arson, as appears from the evidence of Shankar (Exh. 31 C. M.) and that by about 8 o'clock they collected on the spot nearly 100 armed constables, not to speak of many unarmed constables in uniform and those in plain dress who were already mixed up with the crowd. It is alleged that the information was sent to the D. M. and D. S. P. How exaggerated was the report would be clear from the evidence of them both. The D. S. P. stated "At 8-10 p.m. I received a message through a cycle orderly asking me to come at once as there was a very serious riot going on in the town and the *whole town was in flames.*" (Exh. 102 C. M.). The Collector received this information in this alarming form through the D. S. P. (Exh. 96 C. M.).

19. It is to be noted that the firing took place at about 8-20 p.m. according to Mr. Patwardhan who looked at his wrist watch the moment he heard the report of firing (Exh. 79 of our record). If so, it was clear that the Police were spreading rumours about the town being aflame even before any attempt to set fire to the tatti had been made. Similarly whilst there was really no stone throwing on the police, a report was falsely made to that effect. Had stones been flung and commenced to be flung from something like 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. it is impossible to conceive, looking to the size and weight and number of those exhibited in Court that any of the Police constables standing before the liquor shop, and the people standing round about the shop would have escaped serious- injury. A table showing the size and weight and quantity of stones exhibited will be found in Appendix II. It distinctly appears that though in reality there was no pelting of stones of the violent character spoken to by most of the witnesses for the prosecution the Police were laying a foundation for a story in which violent pelting with big stones and arson were to form its principlo exciting incidents.

20. At this place we may refer once for all to the panchanamas prepared some time after the fairing. Two men, Venkatesh Dinkar Tiwari and his brother Sitaram were made to act as panchas in four matters namely, regarding (i) the corpse of a man and the body of a living boy, (ii) one other corpse, the condition of the liquor shop, the injury to Shivlingapa (See Exhs. 99A, 99B, 99C, 99D. Committing Magistrate's file). The panchanama (Exh. 99A) is signed by Venkaji Annaji Kulkarni and the said two brothers. Then it seems some discussion took place as to what was to be written in the panchanama regarding the condition of the liquor shop. The witness Venkatesh Tiwari (Exh. 121 on our file) did not agree to the discription dictated by the Sub-Inspector Shivlingpa. It was said that the toddy and liquor shop was burnt; the witness challenged the statement. Then it was said that the tatti was burnt; the witness questioned the correctness of the statement by saying that he saw no tatti having been burnt but that some rags were lying in the gutter. It was said that heaps of stones which had been thrown were lying on the road; the witness again disagreed saying that the stones on the road were those he found there every day. It was said the door was broken and thrown; whereas the doors of both the shops were there. It was said that a post had been removed; but as a matter of fact, no post had been removed. The witness, no doubt said that

(Continued on page 10.)

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

TRIBUTE BY A JOURNALIST.

The "Looker-On" says:—

With the departure from India on the 27th September of Marmaduke Pickthall, Indian journalism and politics suffered a very decided loss. For, as Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", the author of "Said the Fisherman" had introduced into Indian journalism a certain element of sincere honesty far above the level of party catchphrases and rambling appeals (real or attempted) to reason governed by expediency. Indeed, Marmaduke Pickthall approached in journalism far nearer the Gandhi ideal of a righteous man speaking the truth without fear and without corrosive bitterness than I have ever noticed elsewhere. A Pickthall "leader" was a courageous and feeling statement of facts in which Right was set against Wrong and the reader was tacitly invited to choose. It was Art of the highest because it was simple in its very eloquence—eloquent is the power to sway the reader's judgment aright.

And Mr. Pickthall owes his success as a journalist to precisely the qualities which have won him fame as a novelist—sympathy, understanding, imagination. No reader of a Pickthall novel or article could forget for a moment that the author was an English gentleman as well as a courteous Muslim. For with all his sympathy Pickthall is never a fanatic. He sees the faults of an Oriental people (lovable little weaknesses they are generally) as clearly as another observer. But he does not ridicule them (though he may laugh at them kindly), and he always seeks to understand them. He will, I trust, return to India.

INDIAN AND EMPIRE.

(Continued from page 6.)

independent life, this fate will not be providential at all, but unnatural to the last degree. What would have been the Roman verdict, if it had been said, that Spain and Portugal under the Moors, might have received in the past Home Rule, but not Independence? Would Home Rule within the Moorish Empire have been sufficient freedom? Would the blessings of Arab civilisation, great as they were have been sufficient compensation for Spain and Portugal's own indigenous culture—we admit it is true, the Moorish architecture, which has survived, but the world would be poorer without the immortal "Don Quixote."

THE MORTMAIN.

In the European Middle Ages there was a striking phrase, describing anything which brought stagnation upon the future—it was called the "mortmain," the dead hand. I have already seen the dead hand of an essentially foreign rule such as the British rule in India must always be, fall upon many things in Indian life that were vitally precious. Art music, poetry, architecture, may, for a time, it is true, be quickened into activity by the impact of a foreign culture; but the "dead hand" inevitably creeps forward, if the impact be prolonged. This is really what has happened on an immensely extended scale with education in India—that education which often goes by the name of Anglo-Vernacular. The name itself is revealing.

The same effect may be seen, as I hope to show later, upon the agricultural life of the villages of India. Changes which brought the shock of novelty have also brought the shock of destruction; and again in this instance, we can see the deadening touch of that interference, which pained me intensely to see the destructive touch of that interference, interference which is essentially foreign and damaging (?) upon many beautiful and natural village customs, without anything good being given to replace that which has been taken away.

To bring this illustration to a close, I am eagerly longing to see this "dead hand" removed from India altogether and the country once more entirely free and independent. I long to see India's own healthy and vigorous and normal life begin again, without any further stimulus or shock. I am quite certain that surgical operations performed by the rough instrument of foreign British rule, are no longer necessary. The new current of indigenous life in India is running strong. It has its own direction. To apply surgery, or medicines, or electric shocks from the outside, would be altogether unwholesome, and even dangerous. It would only lead to disaster.

Now, the freedom must be absolute, the independence must be complete. We should be no merely half-way houses; remaining indolently in that intermediate state, in which all great issues become confused and the currents of life grow sluggish. The spell of weak dependance and hopeless indifference must be cast off. Freedom rests ultimately in the mind. No half a goal than independence can give freedom to the heart of India which she so passionately desires.

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. ..

A telegram is received at the Army Headquarters, Simla, from the Officer Commanding Madras, reporting the situation in Malabar says:—

On 8th rebels were observed crossing Manjeripandekkad Road to North collecting near Elankur. One platoon was sent in the evening to Tanur to deal with the threatened rebel activity in the neighbourhood. A band of rebels was also observed near Tanur and bands [illegible] Eddakkulam were reported out for [illegible] one Company of eighty. Third Infantry left Cannanore for Eddakkulam yesterday section eight of armoured car Company arrived at Tirur on 7th. Beyond a slight recrudescence of rebel activity in the South-west from Malapuram [illegible] there is nothing to report. Other telegrams show that the situation in Madras was normal yesterday till noon.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA")

Famine Relief

The visit to the Ceded Districts brought abundant proof of the spinning wheel being the greatest insurance against famine, and being also the best measure of relief. There is a severe famine raging in some parts of these districts. One of the workers told me, that a woman not being able to support herself and her children had drowned herself and her children. It is not possible to give doles of charity to hundreds of thousands of men. And men who live on charity lose all sense of self-respect. It is not as if there is no corn to be had in the affected area. People have no work and no money. The Government's relief works consist in breaking and carrying stones. A friend remarked, that the Government had roads torn down and repaired in order to find work for the men and women in distress. Whether roads are torn down or not, road repair is the only relief work the Government provides. I understood, that the actual wage that found its way into a women's hands was an anna or five pice,, and not more than ten pice into a man's hands. I saw on the other hand, that a Congress Committee was paying three annas per day to Panchama women working at the spinning wheel for eight hours a day. And what is being done for the Panchama women can be done for thousands of famine stricken women and for that matter men. In these districts 3 annas a day, even for men, is a veritable boon. But the spinning wheel has possibilities which no other occupation has. For it involves the preliminary processes of ginning and carding and the subsequent process of weaving. In the Ceded Districts it is possible without much difficulty to teach weaving. And if the whole of cloth manufacture can be organised, thousands of men can find permanent occupation in their own homes. Every worker freely acnowledged, that both the workers and the afflicted people had begun to realise the possibilities of the spinning wheel, and already the people were filled with hope and the workers had commenced organising spinning and weaving everywhere. I met people who told me, they used to laugh at my statement that the spinning wheel was the best famine insurance, but practical experience convinced them of the truth of it.

I know, this is but the commencement of the transformation. But when it is complete, no a man or women having sound hands need beg or starve. To-day we have the humiliating and debasing spectacle in a famine year of thoustnds, though well able to work, living on charity and semi-stravation for want of useful work.

The Only Activity

Therefore I suggest to every Congress and Khilafat worker the advisability of organising hand spinning and hand weaving in his respective district to the exclusion of every other activity. We should be ashamed of resting or having a square meal so long as there is one able-bodied man or women without work or food. I would urge monied men against giving indiscriminate charity or free meals. We shall be cursed by the future generation, if we divide India into givers and receivers of alms. If we want the nation to have any self-respect at all, we must provide against the recurring scarcity. Let those, therefore, who wish to feed the poor, find spinning wheels for them and provide facilities for learning the various processes.

Expression of Opinion.

When in any movement violence is religiously eschewed, it becomes a propaganda Any attempt movement of the purest type public to crush it is an attempt to crush opinion. And such the present repression has become. Why should I not express my profound conviction, (1) that it is sinful to serve the Government in any capacity whatsoever, especially that of a soldier, (2) that it is sinful to drink intoxicating liquors, (3) that it is sinful to wear foreign cloth, (4) that it is sinful to gamble or speculate in foodstuffs or cotton?

The Government may, as it is carrying on a counter-propaganda, successfully draw recruits for civil and military employment, by various methods induce people to drink and wear foreign cloth and speculate in foodstuffs and cotton, and thus continue to govern so long as people intentionally or unconsciously co-operate with it. It will fail the day the people are convinced to the contrary. And just as I carry on my propaganda among the winebibbers and the cotton speculators to wean them from their evil ways, I claim the right to tell the soldier face to face what is his duty in accordance with my opinion. Why should the soldier be kept in ignorance of what is going on in the country? Is the Government afraid, that if he comes to know the truth he will no longer serve it? A Government worth the name should be able fully to educate the soldiery and hold its loyalty. But in India every thing is armed, peace and loyalty. Only the people are disarmed. Our duty therefore is clear. We must claim, even though it be on the gallows, to hold and openly to express any opinion we choose, so long as we do not directly or indirectly cause violence. That the battle of non-violent non-co-operation must be fought to the finish I warn the public, that the prosecution for with the loyalty of the army" the manufacture of prosecutions for *Khadi* vests and caps of the young men of Calicut? What is the crusade against the students of the Vizagapatam Medical School, if it is not an insensate crusade against *Khadi*.

The Sole Test

But this is exactly the kind of test through which we must pass, if we are to gain Swaraj. If it is true that this Government exists for its special interests which are antagonistic to those of the people at large, it must vindicate its position at any cost, and we must not be angry with it on that account. Its attempt at suppressing the growth of free public opinion is no new discovery. We have known these attributes of the Government, and it is for our knowledge of their existence that we are seeking to destory the system under which it is being carried on. It exists for the slow but certain exploitation of India and her raw products, and so enervating India as to make her perpetually subservient to the foreign exploiters, in other words to imprison us in our own homes. And the system devised of bring about such a state of things is one of rewards and punishments, rewards in the shape of titles and emoluments for those who assist the system, and punishment, even terrorism, for those who seek to end or mend it. So the Government is bound to make a desperate attempt to stifle all expression of opinion and all activity that would injure its special interests. Let us not delude ourselves into the belief, that the Government has been generous enough to stay its hands up to the last moment. Let us admit at once, that the Government is the most powerful and resourceful corporation the world has ever seen. It bides its time, it does allow its apponents to play; but it strikes immediately they betray seriousness. There can be no question of generosity about a robber who holds on to the stolen property as long as he ever can allow the robbed to make all the childish attempts possible for the recovery of stolen property, but is ready to cut him down as soon as he becomes serious and is likely to succeed in his attempt at recovery. When a robber acts in such a methodical manner, we consider him to be clever in his unscrupulousness and we regard him as hypocritical when he puts on the air of injured innocence. Our resourcefulness lies in not playing into the hands of this Government. We must not be goaded into madness and violence by its imprisonments whether mild or dramatic. We must not flinch from the gallows. I love the Ali Brothers as I love my blood brothers. But I would not plead with the Government if its judges sentenced them to be hanged. I would know that it was a glorious death they had died I would envy them their good fortune. If they are sentenced to penal servitude for life I would know that the establishment of Swaraj would release them at the earliest opportunity.

The only remedy (and it is a most efficacious remedy) open to us is to let the Government do its worst, believe that its worst is the best for the country, and therefore to remain unruffled by repression and prosecute our appointed programme to the finish in the full belief, that it must bring the relief we are seeking. That programme is the introduction of hand spinning and hand weaving in every home and village.

An Art Anecdote.

Maulana Azad Sobani, who has been doing wonderful work for Swadeshi, was telling me a thrilling story of Egyptian coolness and bravery. He told me, that once the soldiers surrounded an Egyptain morque and wanted to prevent nationalist propaganda inside it. The congregation was listening to a young man speaking to it. He would not desist and was shot. The congregation remained unmoved. Another the discourse and was young man took his place, and thus seven shot whilst he was going on, a discourse was young men were shot till the morning unfinished, the congregation remained sacrifice moved all the while the glorious was going on. The Egyptians do not believe in non-violence. But they are fine soldiers. They did not want the mosque to be blown to pieces not the whole congregation in a vain attempt to assassinate They wanted to show that they would not be cowed down, and no orders could bend their spirit. And so, as if nothing had happened, the discourse was finished. Death and life became with the congregation synonymous terms. The moral of the story is unmistakable. Those who are pledged to non-violence are endeavouring to cultivate the bravery of the seven young Egyptians and the congregation. We must acquire the courage to face death in the pursuit of our goal without ever wishing to kill, and victory during the remaining three months is a certainty.

The Thickening Plot.

For the Government is marshalling all its forces. I have just learnt, that Mr. Phookan, a barrister and member of the aristocracy of Assam has been called upon to file security for keeping the peace. I had the pleasure of meeting him during my tour. He is a soldier and a sportsman. But he has become a convinced non-violationist. He believes, that nothing but non-violence can possible put hope in the Indian breast. I make Swaraj possible during the year. But and the Assam Governmentdo not like the idea. In Andhradesha a powerful Zamindar Kumar Raaj of Gampala Gudem has been similarly treated, because he had the courage to do temperance work. These are but two stray instances I have come across in the papers I have been able to secure during my travels. I have no doubt, that many such workers are being silenced and many more will be. This is all good news, if we who remain behind will continue the work of our more fortunate comrades who are being imprisoned. I do call them fortunate, for it is the privilege of the oppressed to be in prison. Where tyranny rules, prison for a just man is an honourablt place. It is the price that a tyrant exacts from those who cross his path or purpose. These imprisonments should teach us to persist in our exort. We need no leaders when the way is mapped out for us. We are in the happy position of knowing what to do and how to do it. Let us show ourselves worthy of Swaraj by feeling not despondent but elated over the incarceration of leaders and going on with our work with the clam courage of the Egyptian congregation in the anecdoted related by me.

No More Sticks.

During our travels in Madras and the Ceded Districts as elsewhere, we Found much dissipation of energy. Vast crowds gathering everywhere and waiting for hours in order merely to have a glimpse. The yelling and the noise were unbearable. We noticed, too, that wherever previous preparation was made as in Trichinopoly, Chettinad, Tinnevelly and other places, the order was all that could be desired, and we were able to go through a great deal of work without any difficulty. In the Ceded Districts, however, we saw the volunteers carrying bamboo sticks seven feet in length. These were meant to be used for forming chains to protect the guests from the crowds rushing towards them. I could see, that the sticks were a (hindrance,) (interfered) with easy movement and constituted a danger in the midst of crowds. I was myself in danger of having my eyes hurt more than once. And instead of feeling the protection of the volunteers, I felt the danger of their long sticks causing me serious injury any moment. I showed the volunteers, that strong ropes would serve their purpose much better than these sticks. Maulana Azad Sobani saw the point of my remarks, and as the sticks could never be used by the volunteers, under the pledge of non-violence, for causing hurt, he induced them at Tanpatri to put them away. I would suggest such a change to all volunteer corps. As our movement is avowedly peaceful, it is much better even to drop sticks. Soldiers of peace that we are, we should copy the ordinary soldier as little as possible whether in point of uniform or otherwise.

Want of Training

It was painful to notice the want of training among the volunteers in many places. Except at the few places such as I have mentioned, they were always a hindrance in spite of the best of motives. They would insist on surrounding, if not mounting, the cars. They would insist on walking in front and obstructing the passage They did not know how to march in step. They would not walk in twos. It was most difficult to pass instructions to them. It is high time they were throughly organised and were instructed to follw certain rules.

Chairs out of Place

As a rule now, one rarely sees chairs at public meetings. They are all in the open air. A little platform with or without canopy is generally improvised in the centre. As I cannot speak standing, a chair is as a rule provided for me, and therefore naturally for my companions. These chairs mar the harmony of the surroundings. I suggest the use of the simple old square table for me to speak from. We can certainly revive the old art in keeping with our simple and natural surroundings. I was pleased to observe throughout the tour, that for covering and decoration *Khadi* only was invariably used.

Ethics of Destruction

Bada Dada (Dhijendranath Tagore, Shantiniketan) has sent me the following, upon reading the article headed 'Ethics of Destruction.' It is naturally a source of joy to me, that one so venerable and learned should agree with the ethical position taken up by me in opposition even to those whose opinion I value and respect. The reader will be glad to find, that in Bada Dada we have a Rishi who in his quiet seclusion follows the national movement with the avidity of a young man of five and twenty, and is constantly thinking of it and praying for its success. Here is the letter:

There was a merchant, who suddenly became bankrupt, and was reduced to utter poverty; at the same time his wife was bed-ridden, suffering from acute rheumatic pain. There was an apothecary who dealt in patent medicine and always wanted cash payment from his customers. A doctor friend came to see the lady, and at the same time her daughter also came from her father-in-law's house to see her sick mother and brought with her a ten-rupee note so that she might buy the patent medicine which could cure her pain immediately. She handed over the note to the doctor, and told him to get the medicine from the apothecary's shop which was near at hand, and went back. The doctor said that the medicine, no doubt, would give her instant relief, but at the same time it would injure her health to such a degree that she would be decrepit throughout her life. However remaining doctor said that he knew an elecdoctor was a next door neighbour and trician who rheumatism by electric treatcould cure charge being Rs. 10 per day. In ment, his charge would perfectly cure the disease a month he would in the least injuring her for good without general health.

But the patient insisted that she wanted repeatedly asked the immediate, relief and so that she might doctor for the banknote at once. But the send for the medicine but he could not doctor repeatedly said, that note for the conscientiously give her that to be a sin purpose, and he considered dared and because to do so. But the lady insisted said that she need not be afraid, for he was going to bring the electrician immediately at his own expense, which her husband would pay back as soon as he repaired his fortune. When the hopeof obtaining instant relief was thus frustrated in a moment, the patient said to the doctor, "do as you think fit." So the doctor immediately brought the electrician who assured her that she would be permanently cured within a month, if she allowed him to treat her. Then the doctor did what he had promised to the satisfaction of all parties.

Was the burning of the note a virtuous or a sinful act?

The above is exactly analogous with Mr. Gandhi's cloth burning. Mr. Gandhi refuses to give to the poor the relief that could have been given by distributing the foreign cloth among them. In order to avoid making them permanently miserable creatures, he promised to make them permanently happy by providing them with clothes made by their own hands.—"Young India."

THE BRITISH OFFER TO IRELAND.

WHAT BERNARD SHAW THINKS OF IT

Mr. Bernard Shaw writes to the "Daily News":—Mr. Lloyd George and his Cabinet have at last set themselves right with public opinion, both in England and abroad, on the Irish question. They have made an offer which is considered handsome not only by themselves, but by their foreign critics. And by doing so they have put Mr. De Valera in a very difficult position.

He cannot refuse without being given up as an Impossibilist both by the Centre Party in his own country and by the rest of the world. He cannot accept without throwing over the Irish Republican Army which has brought the Government to its knees by an application of military force, which has forced it to choose between the surrender its present offer implies and such a ruthless and crushing employment of all its powers of destruction as it dare not venture on without a vigorous public opinion behind it.

Just as women, though physically weaker than men, can and often do get their way by being so violent that the men must either yield or take, the I.R.A. has beaten the Castle and its forces to a point at which the Irish gentry can no longer bear the military terror in which they are held. Yet there is so much popular sympathy even in England with the Irish cause that the British lion would be hissed intolerably if he uttered the old roar, made the old spring, and let his terrible teeth and claws rip.

A "COMPLETE" IRISH VICTORY.

It is necessary to emphasise this situation. The public has never been told, because nobody in Ireland dare tell it, how complete the success has been. Sir Hamar's myrmidons assure him from time to time that there are no complaints in the districts they have just patrolled. Mr. Lloyd George, learning that his marksmen have shot a woman who was unlucky enough to be nursing her child by the roadside when they were passing on a joyride, triumphantly declares that he has got murder by the throat. It is all nonsense. What he calls murder has got Ireland by the throat; and when her country gentlemen are asked in military fashion whether they have any complaints they, like experienced Army privates, know better than to make them. They do not want to have their houses burnt. They do not want to figure in a military execution. The terror is as complete in the fringe of parks and mansions, round Dublin, as in Cork and Kerry. In short, the offer of the British Government is not a burst of repentant magnanimity, but a forced capitulation, submitted to after Sir Hamar Greenwood has done his utmost in the way of crude reprisal, and got the worst of it.

Naturally the I.R.A. is flushed with success. Most of its members, innocent as they are of the great world beyond the Irish countryside, really think that Sir Hamar Greenwood's worst was England's best, and that they can force an unconditional surrender just as they forced an unprecedented capitulation. They mistake the Black and Tans whom Mr. Lloyd George contemptuously let loose on them for the British Army, Navy, and Air Force. They know that the authorities left unfortunate policemen to be shot down and bombed and burned out for want of the wireless installations which could have brought a couple of battle-planes to raise the siege and scatter and destroy the besiegers within half an hour, and they take these authorities as samples of the Haigs and Rawlinsons who had held up the German armies in Flanders, and who will take the job of smashing the I.R.A. in hand when the English Government gains moral support enough to employ all its military resources in earnest.

TEMPORISING WILL NOT HELP.

Let me assume that Mr. De Valera, whom I have not the privilege of knowing personally, understands the world of highly developed capitalism and Imperialism in which Mr. Lloyd George is living, and that he is well aware that England can crush Ireland more completely than she has ever crushed her before if she can once get the necessary popular sanction for the appalling ferocity with which the operation will have to be conducted. In that case he is between the devil and the deep sea. He must either sacrifice Ireland by refusing the offer and bringing down the avalanche or sacrifice himself by accepting it; for the I.R.A. will not hesitate to burn his house, and execute him into the bargain, if it conceives him as having sold his country. In such a ticklish situation he is bound to temporise. The notion that it was possible for him to embrace the offer with a cry of "Oh, Mr. Lloyd George—or may I call you David? —how magnanimous of you! Thank you a thousand times" could only occur to people who do not know the facts, or to those Englishmen who are transported with their own generosity, very much as a man might be who having beaten his wife savagely for years had made her a present of five shillings and promised never to beat her any more unless she was very provoking.

More temporising however, will not help matters, the longer Mr. De Valera evades answering without stating a positive case, in terms, not of 19th century idealism but though it would be ridiculous, after Sir Hamar Greenwood's performances as a modern Alva, to give the Government any credit for the generosity it is now exploiting, that generosity exists in the character of the common people. They do not know that the offer was a forced offer. They judge it on its merits, not on the motives of its farmers; and if it be unreasonably rejected, their generosity will be wounded, and the chorus of "Let us be kind to Ireland" may change its tune and its words, and become of choras of "Serve Ireland right."

IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

What then, is to be said for Mr. De Valera's insistence on complete independence for Ireland; or, as it will be called in the United States, "Secession" a parallel which Mr. Lloyd George has been quick to exploit? Well, to begin with, the homogeneity on which Mr. Lloyd George is insisting is not a social, but a military homogeneity. He makes it clear every time he speaks that he is only too willing to leave Ireland to go to the devil in her own way (I think that is the spirit of it) provided only England retains the island as a military base and a recruiting ground. The chronic panic of militarist Imperialism has obsessed him. But this happens to be precisely the point on which Mr. De Valera's objection has the strongest human appeal. For what is the next military enterprise to which Mr. Lloyd George has expressly committed himself? Nothing less than a conflict with the United States for the command of the seas.

Now it is hardly conceivable that the United States will voluntarily suffer any other single Power to command the seas after the appalling demonstration of what that command meant in the last war. The race of naval armaments between England and the States has already started; and unless the old Balance of Power diplomacy is abandoned the result will be the same as that of the race of naval armaments with Germany which began 20 years ago. And what sign is there of such an abandonment? At the Foreign Office, to Amurath an Amurath succeeds: Lord Curzon, though not more dangerous than Lord Grey (because that would be impossible) is hardly less so. To such diplomatists the difference between their dear friend Japan and their dear friend the United States is only the difference between Codlin and Short; and Mr. Lloyd George's offusive propaganda of gratitude to Japan (which hardly, went beyond its own obvious interests as the United States did) suggests that in his opinion Codlin's the friend, not Short. Therefore the insistence on the military union between Ireland and England meant practically that Ireland must take the side of England in the war with America for the command of the seas for which the British Prime Minister is heading.

Now this would be an act of unnatural ingratitude and self-slaughter on the part of Ireland. For the last 30 years the cause of Irish Nationalism has lived on American money and American sympathy. The huge flood of Irish emigration has always been emigrative to America. There are probably more families named Connolly, and Lankin, Murphy and O'Reilly, Ryan and O'Toole in North America than in Ireland. Can America seriously blame Mr. De Valera for refusing to consent to Ireland being committed to a war with her?

The English people do not see this point because they are innocent of any intention to sink the American fleet, and will go on believing that the British Government is equally innocent until they are stampeded into war by the usual methods, and the American President succeeds to the horns and tail of the ex-Kaiser. And the leaders of opinion will take care not to enlighten them, because a good understanding with America is as important as a good understanding with Germany used to be when General French was officially reconnoitring in Belgium and the two rival fleets were preparing for Der Tag. But the leaders of opinion in America value the strategic importance of Ireland from the other end of the battle-field. It is clearly their business to back Mr. De Valera against Mr. Lloyd George.

THE MORALS OF WAR.

Let no one imagine, however, that in the event of a British war, with America or any other Power, Ireland could enjoy neutrality. Even if Ireland were an independent neutral State, England would necessarily treat her exactly as she treated Greece in the late war, and as Germany treated Belgium. And according to the morals of war, she would be quite right. Galway is not more sacred than Salonika, nor Dalkey Island than Eubea. Ireland could do nothing but prtoest, as King Constantine protested; but at any rate her hands would be guiltless of American blood. It may be said that she could fight the violators of her neutrality, as Belgium did. But the fate of Belgium made an end of that heroic pedantry. Greece took it lying down, as Ireland would have to take it. Still, there would be all the difference in the world between being unable to help America and actively attacking her in her hour of peril.

It is only fair to observe here that America would not be able to respect Irish neutrality in a war with England any more than England would. But in the race for Ireland England would win, the course being so much shorter. If the campaign were a land campaign on the East side of the Atlantic, Ireland would be the cock-pit of the struggle, just as Flanders has been the cockpit of the old struggles for the balance of power in Europe. The moment this situation is grasped, Mr. De Valera's apparent Impossibilism changes its aspect completely. His demand for freedom for Ireland to keep out of England's Imperialist enterprises becomes the plainest common sense. Whether it is obtainable or not is another matter.

WHAT COERCION MEANS.

Thus Mr. De Valera has two trumps—first, the threatened war with America; second the power of the I.R.A. to force England to horrifying extremities as the price of victory. The two hang together. If Mr. De Valera can convince public opinion that his demand for military independence and the right to neutrality in the war with America, which Mr. Lloyd George will, as I demonstrated in these columns, make inevitable if he persists in his Security first policy, then the question of Ireland may ed Parliamentary leader can appreciate.

Then there are the Dominions to be considered. They are monarchist because the Crown without interfering with them, enables them to escape a much more despotic President who probably would interfere with them; but this very practical view does not imply any sentiment of devotion to the throne among the masses who have no hope of obtaining titles. To them, as far as they think about the question of all, the Crown is a convenient anachronism. And the loyalty of Canada and Australia in the event of an alliance between England and Japan ending in a war with America would be so strained that I hardly dare discuss what might happen. That is another ace in Mr. De Valera's hand.

THE CASE OF ULSTER.

The bearing of the military question on the case of Ulster has also to be considered. If Ireland were independent it would be very difficult for her to take sides in a war between the United States and the British Empire, because the South would want to support America and the North England. Neutrality would be the most plausible solution, and it would be a possible one, because Ireland is not, like Canada and Australia, overshadowed by Japan.

Meanwhile, sympathy is all important to both sides at present. If Mr. De Valera cannot get it, he will have to allow himself to be defeated by the Irish Centre, which agrees with General Smuths, and may be roused from its present futility by the popularity of the Offer to revolt against the military tyranny of the Left and accept it. But if he can look beyond Ireland and play the world game, he may yet get support enough to compel Mr. Lloyd George to enlarge the offer. More than that cannot be said at present.

I must add for the benefit of those who would like to know what allowance they should make for my personal bias in the above statement that Home Rule for England is my hobby.

DISCOMFORT AFTER EATING.

may be due to eating too much, eating rich, indigestible foods, too excessive acid secretions, or to food fermentation. You may feel as if you had a lump of lead in your stomach, the acid may burn and irritate, or the gas may distend your stomach so that it presses upon and interferes with the heart action; but which ever of these may be the cause, instant relief may be obtained by taking Bisurated Magnesia. For genuine prevention of stomach trouble, for quick and certain relief after the pain has started, Bisurated Magnesia is unsurpassed. However slight your trouble may be, get some Bisurated Magnesia from your chemist to-day. Take as directed, and you can always enjoy your food without fear of pain and discomfort to follow. Beware of substitutes; look for the makers' name, BISMAG LIMITED, on every package and ensure your getting the genuine.

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THE DHARWAR TRAGEDY.

(Continued from page 8)

there was a hole in the atti but he was unable to find any marks of its being burnt. The witness did not see a single stone lying in the verandah. He said that it was not true that the tatti had been reduced to pieces as the result of fire. He further added that no door had been removed from its hinges that the clock was going on at that time; that nothing had been broken, not even the dial; and that the cash was in the till and not scattered about; that there was no dhotar which had been burnt but that a white rag a cubit long which was picked up by a boy from the gutter was found to be a bit burnt; that no damage had been done to the tiles. When the Collector, D. S. P. and A. S. P. found the witness raising objections they told the constable to omit his name from the panchanamas. This accounts for the omission of this witness's name from the other panchanamas. The witness also says that at the time the panchanama (Exh. 99D.) was prepared, it was said that the blood was flowing out of the wound over the left eye-brow of Shivalingpa causing stains on his dress. But he said that he saw neither blood flowing nor any stains on the dress. He states that his brother objected to sign the panchanama but as the Sub-Inspector frowned at him he signed the panchanama. This witness is in the employ of the S. M. Railway in the Audit Department getting Rs. 80 a month. Dr. Kirloskar (Exh. 25 before us) fully corroborates the absence of any bleeding from Shivalinngappa's eye-brow or stains of his dress. He also says that he saw no stones scattered about the road. We are not able to square the fact of Mr. D'Sylva's having collected such big mass of stones with the absence of any marks of injury anywhere on the walls or other objects in the shop. Nor do we understand the object of the hot haste with which the stones were collectd in the dead of the night, and the omission of essential details as to where the stones were collected from, the size, weight and quaintity thereof, the approaches to the liquor shop being closed for 2 days (vide Exhs. 31, 47, 54, 60, 62, 63,83, 84, and 114). No reason is given why the stones were not collected in the presence of the panchas. Exh. 145 is a snapshot photo taken at 5 p.m. on 2nd of July; it certainly does not show such great damage to the tiles as the prosecution witnesses and panchanama try to make out. It may also be pointed out here that the clock could not have been damaged in reality upto the time of the panchanama as the hands indicated 2 minutes past 11, when the clock was before the Sessions Judge, for which no explanation has upto the moment appeared before the Sessions Court. It is to be remembered that the punchanama went on only till some time past 10 p.m. It is alleged that the shop had been looted but the facts that Rs. 10-2-9 were found in the till and that the jacket containing the watch was untouched disprove any attempt at looting. If any cash was missing there is nothing to connect its loss with the crowd. We regard therefore the panchnama and the other evidence brought forward to prove the damage to the shops with the greatest suspicion possible. It seems to us that the evidence has been created simply in order to acord some kind of defence for the firing that took place.

21. We may note at this place that it is extremely suspicious that a most serious riot had been going on for something like 3 hours without any news about it having been conveyed to the D. S. P. or the D. M. or any other Magistrate till just about the time when the firing took place. Either no information was sent because in reality nothing serious had taken place or a deliberate attempt was made with some sinister object in view to keep the higher officials in the dark about these serious happenings. On a consideration of the aforesaid evidence we come to the conclusion that none of the circumstances alleged by the Police to prove violence on the part of the crowd and looting had been proved. We have grave suspicion that it is faked evidence got up to justify Shivalingappa's ordering fire on the crowd.

FINDING ON POINTS 3 & 4. CONSIDERATIONS OF EVIDENCE ADDUCED TO PROVE THE PRESENCE OF LEADERS AT THE RIOT.

22. In regard to points 3 and 4 we are of opinion that the evidence given before us goes to show that a part of the crowd assembled there for the purpose of picketing, and that the other much larger part consisted of sight-seers; that at no time before the firing was there any intention on the part of that section of the people which wasactually picketing to commit violence of any kind against person or property that the number of such active portion of the crowd which got interested in picketing never exceeded 300; that the whole crowd could not have assembled with any common intention is apparent from the fact that it did not consist of persons interested either in the Khilafat or Congress movements, (so that they could be expected to show resentment on account of the conviction of the two volunteers,) but Muslims Hindus, traders, Government servants, teachers and such others. It might be argued that with the presence of so many of the popular leaders (alleged to have been present) by itself shows there was some common object to bring them together on that common occasion. As against this, it may be noted that a notice had been issued that very morning announcing a public meeting under the auspices of the Khilafat and Congress committees, in accordance with which, as a matter of fact, this meeting was held on the Khilafat ground. It lasted from 6-30 p.m. At that meeting a large number of Hindu and Muslim leaders who were interested in the Khilafat and Congress movements was present and some were taking active part in the meeting. On this point we feel no hesitation in believing the statement of witnesses like Mr. Joshi the President, Mr. Hukkerikar the Secretary of the District Congress Committee and such others as were present in the meeting and then evidence of gentlemen belonging to liberal professions and honourable walks of life, who assert the presence of all the leaders and other people who are now under trial in the Sessions Court, excepting the two volunteers, either at the meeting or elsewhere at the time when the alleged riot was in progress (see appendix III). As against the evidence consisting of five doctors (four of whom are medical graduates), three Government pensioners of whom Mr. (Rao Bahadur till he renounced the title in obedience to Congress Mandate) Joshi is one, 17 pleaders, 10 traders, three bankers, four college students, 15 youths below the age of 16, the rest riculturists and landfords, there is the police evidence which consists in all of about 100 witnesses of whom 24 belong to the Police department, 31 are Lingayats, 10 liquor contractors and their servants, 10 Government servants and 19 of other description. The witnesses examined before us are such that they would carry weight in any Court of law which was not obsessed with the idea that a nationalist as such was untrustworthy.

23. We have further to remark that there can be little doubt that attempts have been made to get up evidence against the accused and this has been clearly established by the fact that Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedkar (who was kept in custody as under-trial prisoner for 23 days) was ultimately found from police records themselves to have been holding a Kirtan at Halyal 21 miles away at the time of the alleged rioting in Dharwar. When he applied for bail the application was refused on the express ground that there were 19 witnesses against him. This leads to the presumption that the witnesses against him were tutored, and if so there is no guarantee about the veracity of other witnesses who have come forward to implicate those accused persons who are proved by respectable and honourable witnesses to be away from the scene of the rioting. We also find that three witnesses (Exhs. 45, 46 & 80) have been produced before the committing Magistrate to implicate 16 of the accused against whom the Magistrate has relied, amongst others, on these witnesses, notwithstanding the fact that they implicated Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi in the riot, one of them going so far as to say that "Rao Bahadur Joshi said, 'Come what may, attack the Police'," after the Kitson light was placed on the ground, although Mr. Joshi was away, after the dissolution of the meeting at Dr. Shirhatti's dispensary. Evidence of such character is not difficult for a police officer who finds himself in such a quandary as Shivalingapa ound himself in, after the firing. Mr. Shivalingappa does not appear to be a person of such high character that we could not suppose him to be capable of doing such things as the four judgments filed before us go to show (see Exhs. 137 to 140 before us). Not only does the credibility of evidence given before us outweigh that given on behalf of the prosecution but receives its further confirmation from the very fact that most of the accused are men of such character and position, and have so behaved themselves in the past that in the absence of most convincing evidence it is incredible that they would play the part of hooligans as assigned to them.

24. It is worth noting that while the two accused who were admittedly present on the scene were wounded not a single accused on whose behalf the evidence of alibi has been given, has received any injury. We are unable to see herein a mere lucky accident as the police would naturally be expected to fire on leaders who were exciting the crowd.

A GENERAL FINDING ON POINTS 1—4.

25. The foregoing facts merely establish that although nothing more serious than picketing was going on, the behaviour of one police constable had created at the most a certain amount of excitement amongst some of those who were near the two shops.

FINDING ON POINT 5.

26. As to point 5 the question is whether the crowd as well as the sight-seers could have been dispersed by means other than firing. We think that there was nothing to justify the police in believing that it could not have been done by employing the ordinary methods. In this connection we have to note that according to Shankar (Exh. 31 C. M.) the men at the Thana and the police lines behind the thana numbering some 20 or 25 were reinforced from the Head quarters and the total number at the time of the firing reached the figure of about 100 men, not counting such unarmed constables as were in the thana itself or in the crowd. A force of this dimension would easily have coped with a crowd of 3 to 4 hundred people without the use of arms, especially noting the fact that it is neither the case for the prosecution nor the defence that any portion of the crowd either before the liquor shop or elsewhere was armed.

27. In this connection we might further mention the fact that the crowd which had commenced to assemble from 5 o'clock at the earliest was at no time asked by the police to disperse and no serious steps were taken to enforce such an order, if made. On that day the unusual precaution of Stationing armed police guard before the shop had been taken. Mr. Sabnis found the police guard at the shop when he went there. If the police had in reality apprehended any voilence they would not have kept quiet till 8 o'clock. We would have found some alleged made on the spot of leaders who are alleged to have been indulging in hooliganism. We find that the crowd before the brandy shop dispersed quietly on being told to do so and we see no reason for supposing that the crowd before the liquor shop would have acted otherwise had it been peacefully brought home to them that the police really required it to break up and go away. To us it appears that as the police themselves were not in any way attacked, they remained passive and indifferent.

28. As to the circumstances under which the order to fire was given, the important evidence is that of Shivlingappa himself (Ex 94). He says "Hanmant Inspector took the accused away to the jail under escort; the crowd followed them putting flowers over them and shouting. I went half way and heard people crying that they should not spare the Mamlatdar. I returned to the Mamlatdar's Court. I left there two constables and a head constable for "bundobast" and returned to my office, the city police station. I went to investigate another offence in Haveripeth after that. I returned to my office. There Maneckji's man came to me and told me that stones were thrown on Maneckji's bungalow and his servant assaulted and I should come. I went to Maneckji's bungalow. Stones were lying in Maneckji's compound. He showed them to me. He also told me that his man was beaten and sent to hospital for treatment and that note to this effect had been sent to the D. S. P. He told me that there were many people who went away shouting and I asked him to file a complaint. He said he was afraid and "think of the people against whom I shall have to proceed." I then went to tell all this to the D. S. P. He was not in his bungalow then. Then after a little while the D. S. P. came and I told him all the facts. Then I returned it as then about 7 p.m. when I left the bungalow. I came to my house. I heard the great noise from the direction of the liquor shop. A cycle orderly came to me. He told me that the agitators were creating a disturbance and that the clerk has sent him for me. He also told me that people were looting and beating the police. Then I sent the orderly to bring the D. S. P. I dressed and went to the office. After I went to the office I saw Mr. Merwanji Karaka."

("Question. Is he not the complainant in this case?)

Answer.....Complainant."

"He gave me a written complaint. I registered it.

Then the 2nd sub-inspector came He told me that rioters were throwing stones on tiles and were setting fire to the shop and that it was impossible for the police to stay there as they were being beaten and the disturbance was increasing Kalya walikar told me that agitators were talking about setting fire to the police station and to my house Then I told the clerk to send for the D. M. I taking 10 to 16 armed constables went to the place of disturbance. I pushed the rioters back and made my way through them. There were many people inside the liquor shop and many were standing outside. I told them to disperse and not to make disturbance. I told them this 2 or 3 times and pushed them. They did not obey. They shouted "The sub-inspector who got the volunteers convicted is come. Burn. Do an incident like Malegaon. Beat him. The sub-inspector is in our hands to-day. Don't let him go. Burn him along with the liquor shop and his katchery." Then they threw stones and tiles on me. I then warned them that if they did not disperse at once, I should fire. Two or three times I warned them. They said. "The sub-inspector has no power to order fire without permission of Magistrate." Stones were thrown. One stone hit a constable who fell as if dead. I thought that he was dead. The police carried him back to the police station. A stone hit me on the left temple. Another stone hit me. Some stones hit the constables. The people were shouting "Burn him Do not spare him to-day" Then I ordered fire. Thinking that I and the Police and the police station and bungalows and market would not be spared, I ordered fire. Constables fired in the air because the people pressed close all round. Then people shouted. "It is blank fire. Don't spare him; take his life." I moved about 10 paces and the crowd came upon us. Again I ordered fire. The fire hit the people who scattered in all directions backwards. I came and stood near the police katchery by the cross roads. Within ten minutes some ten people came with Kitson light. They placed the lamp down and seeing the dead bodies cried. "There are corpses; now don't spare them; let him kill as many as he likes go on: enter katchery; burn him; burn the katchery and bungalows." They again threw stones at me. I again ordered fire. When they came upon me I told them not to do so. They replied "We don't care for our life. They put down the Kitson light (in an undertone). Then I ordered fire again.'

By Court.....The people who brought Kitson light put it down near the dead bodies and came towards us. They would kill the police to-day. The Kitson light was left where it was first placed and the people ran away after firing."

29. From this statement it appears that he came to his house at about 7 o'clock and from there he heard a noise in the direction of the liquor shop; a cyclist informed him that the agitators were creating the disturbance and that the clerk wanted him as the people were looting, and beating the police. If there be any truth in this statement, it is difficult to imagine why instead of proceeding at once to the place where the trouble was brewing all he did was to send an orderly to the D. S. P. and then dress and go to his office and then take Karaka's complaint, and register it. It was only when he was again told that stones were being thrown and shops were being burnt and that it was impossible for the police to stay there, that he took 10 to 16 armed constables to the place of disturbance. He was able to push his way through the crowd and tell people to disperse. Had the crowd been in a mood to do any such harm as the deposition of Shivlingapa would make it appear, he could not have remained alive for a moment. The people through whom he passed would not have suffered him to pass along without giving effect to their alleged threats. We totally disbelieve the allegation that the people shouted "the sub-inspector who got the volunteers convicted has come; burn do an incident like Malegaon: beat him; the sub-inspector is in our hands to-day; don't let him go; burn him along with the liquor shop and the katchery;" Then he says he warned them two or three times that if they did not disperse he would fire. It was after he and other constables were hit by the stones and the people continued shouting. "Burn him, do not spart him to-day that he ordered firing, thinking, he says, that "I and the Police station and the bungalow and market would not be spared I ordered fire."

30. We have already shown above that the crowd had not assembled with any inister motive and that it had occasioned no hurt worth mentioning to any one between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. and therefore we cannot accept either Shivlingappa's or any other prosecution witness story about the cries and the attack on the Police. From the evidence we find that out of the large Police force 9 constables who went to the Civil Hospital on the night in question, were supposed to have been injured by the stones pelted by the mob. As a matter of fact out of these four bore no mark of injury whatever, of the other the Sub-assistant surgeon of the Civil Hospital who examined them does not say that their injuries were such as could be caused by the stones thrown at them. In no case was the injury more than a more abrasion of the skin. In the case of Babli (Exh. No. 43 C. M.) another constable alleged to have been knocked unconscious by the stone hitting on the chest, all we can say is that there is nothing in the case to prove that the slight swelling of the right chest was occasioned by a stone. Even supposing it was, it is impossible to say whether the stone was one thrown from one amongst the crowd or from behind the liquor shop. Supposing he was hit by a stone thrown by some one in the crowd there is nothing to show that the stone was of a size which could inflit on him any very serious injury. We have not been able to get his case. It is significant that although his case is certainly more important than that of any one else, it has not been exhibited like those of others in the Magistrate's Court. In the medical certificate it is shown that he had some swelling supposed to have been caused by being struck by a blunt substance. We are unable to believe that his injury was in any way serious. He swears that he remained unconscious till 6 a.m. next day on that account, although the medical certificate says that he became conscious half an hour after admission (see Exh. 43 Babli, and Ex. 95 A Medical cretificate C. M.)

31. We have already shown that the injury which Shivlingappa is said to have received was so trifling that neither Dr. Kirloskar nor the witness Exh. 12 was able to notice any injury on his eyebrow, and that the alleged blood-stained dress also was not produced. It might well be therefore that the injury found on his face at 1 a.m. was really caused not during the alleged riot but much later. Supposing that he was slightly injured, still that by itself, in the absence of any attack on the Police on himself by any part of the crowd would not be sufficient to justify firing. The fact that the firing took place immediately after he was hit would go to show that he ordered firing really as a punishment for the assault on himself, not under the necessity occasioned by the doing of an unlawful assembly. There having been in reality no imminent danger either to himself or to his costables, no question of self defence could ariese in this case.

32. One of the reasons alleged in justification for firing was the setting fire to *tatti* with the intention, it is alleged, of burning down the liquor shop. On the one side it is alleged that the accused No. 20 Abdulrahiman and some others set fire to the *tatti* three times and that the Police put out the fire three times. It is to be noted that in the shop there were several persons including three armed Policemen within closed doors. Outside the shop from early in the afternoon there were armed Policemen who stood on the edge of the gutter between the *tatti* and the mainroad. We are unable to understand how any one could have gone from the crowd through the Police guard and attempted to set fire. On the other hand we have the evidence of Mr. Sabnis that when he was standing near the Police station he saw a man standing on the road pouring some liquid from a bottle which caused the blaze. He further says that immediately a posse of Policemen ran up from the station. Then the whistling followed. Next came the conveying of something mysterious between two rows of Policemen. Then the fire was opened, one round following the other in quick succession. Most of the witnesses before us who went there like Mr. Sabnis entirely corroborate him. Curiously enough long before the alleged attempt the Police had been promulgating the news that the town was ablaze, and we therefore cannot help feeling a strong suspicion that the incendiary was a policeman. We have already shown that without there being any occasion for the employment of a great force, Shankar the Head Clerk, (Exh. 31) had begun at 6-30 p.m. to collect an armed force over and above what he himself possessed at the Thana. Within one hour and a half he seemed to have collected over a hundred men and after these have been collected the incident of the fire is noted, and very shortly after the fire takes place. Lastly it is most extraordinary that the *tatti* should be set fire to in the very presence of the Police and that too armed without any attempt to arrest the persons who are alleged to have attempted arson. Taking this fact with present condition of the *tatti* we are disposed to believe the witnesses who deposed before us that the blaze was caused by some liquid flung on the *tatti* by the police. Complainant insinuates that the tatti was very much bigger than it is now. We saw during our inspection the mark of the nail used for tying the upper end of the *tatti*. That exactly corresponds with the height of the shorter *tatti*. So also while the Police witnesses attribute the setting on fire of the *tatti* to Abdul Rahiman and say that he used a small piece of cloth to kindle the fire we find a Dhotar produced as the one used for that purpose. For all these reasons we conclude that there is no positive evidence on record to prove that the *tatti* was attempted to be burnt by any member of the crowd but there is evidence that it was an act of the police. And even if some persons in the active crown did attempt to set fire to the *tatti* it could not justify shooting as the fire had already been put out. The Police could have safeguarded any future attempt.

33. After careful consideration of the evidence before us, we think it fails to prove that Shivlingappa's order to fire was occasioned by any real necessity.

FINDING ON POINT 6.

34. In regard to point No. 6 the evidence is conflicting. On the one side it is asserted that warning was given before firing and on the other this is denied. We do believe that he must have asked people to disperse; but we doubt that he warned them of the firing. This doubt is considerably strengthened by the evidence given before us that it was he who shot first in the air, so as to mislead the people that the firing was a sham which he ought to have known was forbidden by law. Whatever he did before the first firing, it was not alleged even by the Police witnesses that any sort of warning was given before the second firing. (See ex. C. M. 33, 34, 5, 36, and 38)

35. Moreover the Sub-Inspector did not give time to disperse. The crowd mostly consisted of boys and people of diverse classes such as gather at the evening Bazar of every big town. It is inconceivable that they would not have taken to their heels if they had realized the danger that was ahead. No officer can be justified in ordering a crowd to disperse and then fire at the next moment without waiting to see whether the crowd would disperse peaceably or not. Had the warning really reached the crowd we would not have found Policemen in plain dress or the two Municipal officers remaining there to be shot as has been proved by a Police witness. (Exh. No. 78 and Mr. Joshi (Exh. No. 114) and the two Municipal employees, Exh. 47 and 48.)

POINT 7 CONSIDERED.

36. As to point 7, according to Mr. Sabnis the people were standing at or near the entrance to the Thana at one end and the toddy shop at the other. In other places there was a sprinkling of groups of about 10 men each. We find that the people who were standing at a considerable distance from the liquor shop were hurt. It has never been alleged that the people between the Thana and the cross-road in any way obstructed or showed any signs of hostility towards the Police. Similar was the case with those standing on the open ground. So that if firing was necessary to cause a dispersal of the mob in front of the liquor shop, there certainally was no justification for firing in directions other than that of the liquor shop. And yet the evidence of the wounded persons and of others shows that the firing was not confined to one direction.

37. The prosecution admit that 42 were shot out of whom three died. Of the remaining 39,27 have been examined either before us or before the local Congress Committee and 5 before the Magistrate. (Total 32) The statement annexed (see Appendix No. IV contains an analysis of the caste and other details of the 24 shot near about the liquor shop; 2 on the Arur lane, 10 on the market road, 3 near the latrines on the Jakani bhavi road. Such firing was totally unjustifiable even though the firing towards the liquor shop may have been.

38. Witnesses have stated that a squad standing on the raised varandah of the Thana also fired. This is corroborated by the large number of men shot on the market road. The Arur road runs north to south etween the Police station and the liquor shop. No shot could possibly have gone that side unless the gun was purposely turned in that direction. The witness Exh. 23 says when he was shot he was standing at point 2 beyond the Joshi's house where Mr. Sabnis sought shelter thinking it a safe place to go. This evidence shows that Mr. Sabnis owed his escapes to sheer good luck. One witness deposed that he counted 50 shots on that occasion. To scare away an unarmed rabble consisting of boys and peaceful Government servants and traders and according to the Police, some Brahmins, one tenth of the number would have been more than enough. We wanted to know the actual number of rounds fired by the Police and so wrote to the District Superintendent of Police to supply us with the information. He had not the courtesy to supply us with information or to even acknowledge receipt of our letter. The excessive shooting seems to support the contention, that the object was not maintenance of public peace, but the teaching of a severe lesson to the people.

POINT 8 CONSIDERED.

39. As to point 8 the evidence on our record clearly indicates that the people had gone there for succouring the wounded. We disbelieve Shivalingappa's assertion that he warned the people not to push forward or else he would open fire. Dr. Shirhatti and other witnesses examined before us state positively that on questioning Chavangouda and another Municipal clerk (both Lingayats) as to where they had received the wound they were told that it was near Kitson light when they had accompanied it to succour the wounded. The evidence of these witnesses is corroborated by the direct testimony of eye-witnesses who depose having seen these two Lingayat witnesses near the Kitson light. (Exh. No. 32 and 35 on our file.) Undoubtedly both of them have resiled from this position before the Committing Magistrate. We, however, are unable to give much weight to their present story for one reason, amongst others, that it is extremely unlikely that these two Municipal officers would rush into the midst of an angry crowd and remain there to be fired upon. This allegation in their statement had to be made in order to give some appearance of credibility to Shivalingappa's assertion that the firing after the Kitson light was brought was rendered necessary by reason of a rush made by the crowd. The fact of their presence at the Kitson light would at once render such a story extremely improbable. We are unable to believe that men, unarmed as they were, would in the face of the tragedy that had already taken place and a threat that is alleged to have been offered by Shivlingappa, have been bold enough to make a second attempt.

40. Our conclusion is that the firing ordered by the Sub-Inspector Shivalingappa on the evening of the 1st July, 1921, on the crowds assembled before the liquor shop and its neighbourhood was unjustifiable and far too drastic and excessive to meet the requirements of the situation and that the firing after the Kitson light was brought on the scene by people who came to succour the wounded was absolutely brutal and without even a semblance of a justifying necessity.

(Sd.) ABBAS S. TYABJI.
(Sd.) S. S. SETLUR.
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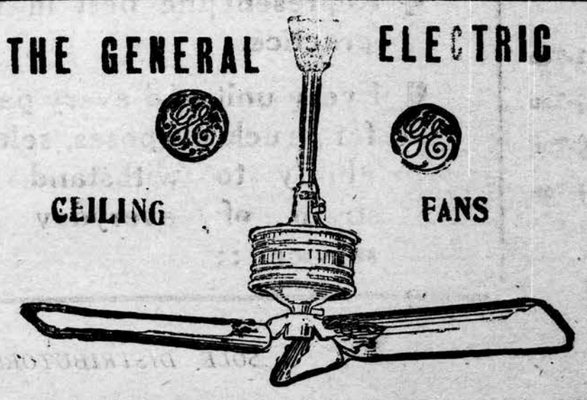
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RAILWAY CONFERENCE ASSN.

ANNUAL SESSION IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

Mr. F. A. Hadow presiding over the annual session of the Indian Railway Conference Association which met to-day in Simla, referred to the Railway Committee's report and said if the Government accepted and endorsed the unanimous conclusion of the Committee that English domiciled companies must go, it could not but give rise to a feeling of sadness, because these companies had done much in past to establish the Indian Railways on a sound basis.

On the question of Coal Companies Mills and Iron and Steel companies being permitted to put privately owned wagon on the rails, the President declared emphatically against the suggestion for the Railway should never in his opinion be saddled with such an incubes. He did not think that representatives of Industry and Commerce who desired to be present at the conference could assist the conference much or themselves very much and emphasised that their absence would not prejudice the interests of Industry and Commerce in any way in matter of pilferage on Railway. Mr. Hadon suggested more attention to the packing and marking of goods and alluding to the charge of bribery he observed that there was gradual improvement.

Col. Waghorn in unavoidable absence of Mr. Innes welcomed the conference and remarked it was a serious error to think that the Railways should be responsible for making good all losses in transport. He declared if the railways were to carry goods at their own risk they would assuredly have to enhance the rates to cover the cost of insurance in the event of loss.

THIYVA REFUGEES AT MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS. Oct. 10.

Large numbers of Thiyya refugees from Edakalam have arrived here. It is stated that a large number of Moplah rebels were seen on Pallat hill four miles from Edakolam railway station on Saturday forenoon. The military gave chase and opened fire and enemy casualties are believed to be a dozen.

EDITOR FIRED AT WITH PISTOL

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 10.

Mr. Kishan Chand Mohan, Editor of "Shanti" an Urdu daily who was fired at with pistol thrice by some unknown person on the night of 28th September last near Bazaar is improving.

BRIDGE DAMAGED BY FLOOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUNTAKAL, Oct. 10.

The Bridge No. 65 at mile 182/21, 183/0 between Gadiganur and Tornegal was damaged by floods at about 6-15, a.m. yesterday. Transhipment of passengers is being carried out and will continue for about one week.

Sir Harcourt Butler accompanied by staff will leave Nainital on the fifteen instant on tour and will arrive Lucknow on the 18th.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Gooty, wires that through running of trains has been restored at 4 a.m.

Mr. Acheson member of Kabul Mission who has been ill for some times is returning to India and will proceed on long leave at once.

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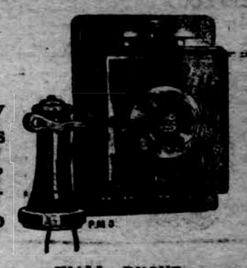
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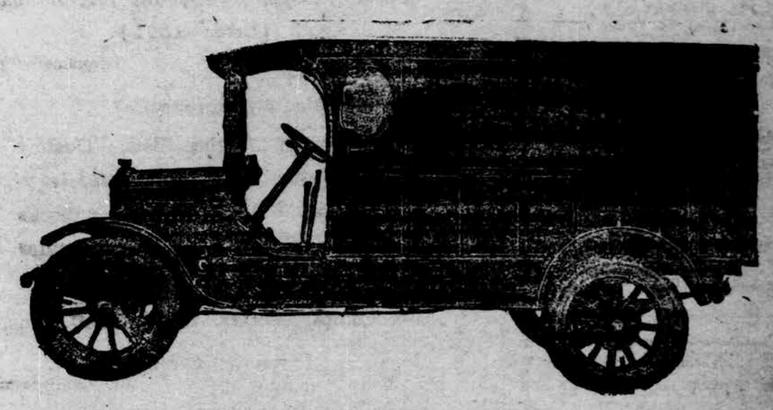

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